

BSC may be forced to accelerate dismissals

Steel may have to make 50,000 of its redundant even more quickly than because of the gravely deteriorating world economy. Mr Ian MacGregor yesterday. Mr MacGregor, the chairman-designate, added that the s were now "much more intense" than redundancy plans were formulated. Mr Sirs, the steel industry union leader, said Government could have run down the more cheaply under the present chair-Charles Villiers.

look much bleaker, MacGregor says

MacGregor, British chairman-designate, unions yesterday poration may have about even more planned. Plans designed to reduce the workforce by more than 50,000, MacGregor, who was Port Talbot at the 3-day tour of Welsh said the world ecation had greatly since the redun- were made. ks seemed to rule utable reply to the st week by Mr Wil- der of the Iron and Confederation, for station of the plans while the unions ment discuss the regn said the re going to be t more intense". ed. "What I am re may be a need closures. dependent on our d it is their t affect us. Ench customers, like and, have their intaining a share ing market". "The storm to be increasing, the reverse. Since e made our prob- increasing finishing". id last night: "I rned by these s it appears that e has been put in down the indu- this announce- need either his trade unions to proposals. k at other Euro- dries this year, only one to show shows that the as collapsed, but

Nupe to seek 50 pc pay rise and cut in hours

From David Felton
Labour Reporter
Eastbourne
A major public sector union gave a warning yesterday that it was not prepared to accept Government estimation to restrict increases in the next pay round and is to prepare a claim of between 40 and 50 per cent.
Despite successfully opposing a move at its annual conference in Eastbourne yesterday which would have committed the National Union of Public Employees to a specific claim for a £85 minimum weekly rate, the union leadership will pursue a claim for two thirds of national average earnings.
Union officials have estimated that this could mean a claim for about £80 a week compared with the present basic wage of £54.45. A five-hour cut in the working week, extra holidays, and index linking future pay rises will be included in next winter's demands.
Mr Alan Fisher, union general secretary, also set himself apart from some leading members of the TUC general council when he told conference that he was prepared to reopen discussions with the Government on pay.

But he insisted that the talks could not be restricted only to the level of pay increases. As a prerequisite, there would have to be a commitment from ministers to discuss the whole range of economic policy.
Left-wing attempts at the conference to commit the 700,000-strong union to call a special conference to draw up a plan of action if the pay claim was not met in full was opposed by the union's executive.
Mr Fisher urged delegates "not to kid ourselves. Let's be realistic and let us be sensible". He said that to achieve the aim of the motion the union might just as well send a telegram to employers and wait for the rejection.
Later he said the executive did not disagree with the principle of the motion; but only the means by which it could be achieved. He expected negotiations covering local authority and national health service employees to be "very difficult".
The union was heavily involved in industrial action in the winter of 1978-79 against the Labour Government's 5 per cent pay award. Fear of being committed to taking similar action next winter was an important factor in the decision to reject the left-wing motion by 267,000 to 186,000.
Selection of MPs: Mr Bernard Dix, assistant general secretary said in the political affairs debate that the union executive supported automatic re-elections of Labour MPs by constituency general management committees and the election of the Labour Party leader by the membership, including constituency parties and unions (the Press Association writes).
It was also in favour of the national executive having responsibility for the election manifesto and publication of the minutes of the Parliamentary Labour Party so that "we can see if our union-sponsored MPs are putting forward the views of our union".



Punks and the law: A policewoman speaks to a group of young people. There were a few fights and one or two unpleasant incidents during the day; but in the main 300 to 400 police kept the groups apart and on the move, allowing daytrippers to enjoy muggy sunshine largely undisturbed.
At Southend heavy deterrent sentences passed by magistrates earlier this month had the desired effect. Fines up to £300 and jail sentences kept nearly all the

Mr Bush quits presidential race

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 26
Mr George Bush withdrew from the race for the Republican presidential nomination today. In a statement read to a press conference in Houston, his home town, he said that he had sent a telegram to Mr Ronald Reagan, who has now won the nomination, pledging to support him in the party election in November.
He said that he had spent the weekend reassessing his chances, in the light of the number of delegates already selected, which gave Mr Reagan a wide lead. The odds were clearly heavily against him, and his general realization that Mr Reagan had already won the nomination made it difficult, he said, to raise money to compete in the remaining primaries.
By all counts, Mr Reagan has nearly enough delegates to win, and he needs 998 to win, and it has been clear for some time that he would reach that number next week, if not sooner, whatever Mr Bush achieved in the last primaries.
Mr Bush won the Michigan primary last Tuesday, by a large margin, but on the same day Mr Reagan picked up enough delegates to enable two television networks to declare that he had already won more than the necessary 998.
Mr Bush said this morning: "I see the world not as I wish it were, but as it is. I am an optimist, but I also know how to count up to 998. Despite our success in Michigan last week, Governor Reagan has a substantial overall lead in delegates.
"That, in itself, would not curb my optimism except for the fact that there is a widespread perception that the campaign is over. As a result, it has become increasingly difficult to raise the funds needed to mount a successful campaign in the remaining major primary states."
"It has also become clear that however well I might do in New Jersey and Ohio a week from tomorrow, the results in those states would not turn the race around."
He therefore sent a message to Mr Reagan today saying: "Congratulations on your superb campaign for our party's 1980 presidential nomination. I pledge my wholehearted support in the united party effort this fall to defeat Jimmy Carter, and elect not only a Republican president, Republican senators, congressmen, state and local officials, but to work towards our common goal of restoring the American people's confidence in their Government."
Leading article, page 15

50 clergy arrested in Johannesburg march

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, May 26
In one of the most bizarre episodes in more than six weeks of unrest in South Africa today arrested some 50 clergymen, including at least two bishops, as they marched through the city centre.
The clergymen had marched two by two from an inter-denominational prayer meeting more than a mile away which they had held for the Rev John Thorne, a Coloured minister of the Congregational Church and former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who was detained by security police at the weekend after making some outspoken comments about the coloured boycott.
The march was held through rush-hour morning traffic, which was reduced to a crawl. Leaflets calling for Mr Thorne's release were distributed as the clergymen headed for police headquarters at John Vorster Square.
The police, dressed in riot camouflage, confronted them immediately outside the offices of the big newspaper in South Africa, The Star.
The clergymen were rounded up and shepherded into police vans singing the hymn "Onward Christian soldiers". More than seven hours after their arrest they were still being held.
The Star, from its grandstand viewpoint, reported in its first edition that armed police had used batons to beat back onlookers as the clergymen were arrested. The clergymen themselves were apparently not molested.
The newspaper reported: "Many incidents of violence were witnessed. Police with teargas masks, automatic rifles and pistols shepherded the still singing churchmen into police vans while police were seen by several reporters hitting onlookers. Among them were a young Indian girl and a black man."
Among those held were the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev Timothy Bavin; Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches whose passport was recently withdrawn; the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkomo, who has been charged under the Group Areas Act for living in church premises next to the cathedral in a designated white area; and the Rev Fred Bell, of the Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches.
Late today Mr Thorne was released from police custody but the detained clergymen were being held overnight in the Eastern and Western Cape, and breaking up a protest meeting at the University of the Western Cape, near Cape Town, with tear gas and a baton charge (Gerald Shaw reports from Cape Town).
About 1,000 Coloured students at the university were meeting in a cafeteria when police fired tear gas canisters close to the building. As the students emerged, they were beaten with batons by riot police.
According to a police statement, police were stoned by students who were attending an illegal gathering and the students were baton-charged.
At coloured high schools in the Cape peninsula there was a massive boycott by pupils in defiance of an official ultimatum to return to school today or be expelled. But a planned mass rally in central Cape Town was called off by the pupils' leaders.

Kabul swept by fresh anti-Soviet protests

Delhi, May 26.—Troops arrested more than 100 students during anti-Soviet demonstrations at Kabul university yesterday, according to a teacher who arrived in Delhi from the Afghan capital today.
She said at least 50 people were reported to have died in Kabul in the past two weeks in a fresh upsurge of protest against President Babrak Karmal's Marxist Government and the presence of Soviet forces in the country.
A British businessman on board the same flight said student leaders had called for more demonstrations today but the city was quiet when he left.
The Afghan teacher said she saw the demonstration at the university by 1,000 students and schoolchildren, some as young as six. Soviet and Afghan troops at the campus charged them with batons and electric cattle prods but there was no shooting.
A young Frenchwoman, who said she travelled to Kabul regularly to buy carpets and clothes, described the atmosphere as very bad. One unconfirmed report she had heard was that 20 Soviet soldiers were hurt in an outbreak of shooting in the Kabul bazaar last week.
There was a lot of helicopter activity over the capital and official cars toured the streets broadcasting announcements urging people not to demonstrate.
"They were trying to persuade people to support the Government and saying that the Soviet Union was their friend", she said.
Continued on page 6, col 5

Mostyn Evans urges Labour to Bench to support unions

Judge
anger consolidated union and political to the Government and economic aid sought at the special conference
e for an effective against Cabinet come from Mr's general secretary's party's largest Transport and ers' Union. In a interview with yesterday, he sug- Labour's front lacement was not ight.
a need, he said, us of the stature Callaghan, the Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor, and Mr the former Secre- for Employment,
"not positively in support of the TUC, to say they are right".
Mr Evans, who wields a 125,000-strong block vote at the conference, went on: "The trade union movement has been the effective opposition to government policies so far. That is not to denigrate Labour politicians, but we need greater unity in opposition than just one wing in isolation with the politicians following."
"In opposition, it is the politicians who should be calling on the trade unions to adopt their policies."
Instead, since Mrs Thatcher took office last May, it was the unions who, for the first time in many years, had adopted political slogans such as "Forward to the 80s—not back to the 30s". "Trade unions are getting a lot of hammer from the media as a result".
It was the TUC who appeared to have had at least a slight

Russians launch first Hungarian into space

Moscow, May 26.—The Soviet Union today launched a two-man space mission, which includes the world's first Hungarian cosmonaut, the Tass news agency reported.
Soyuz 36, with the Soviet cosmonaut in command, is planned to link up in orbit with the Salyut 6 space laboratory. Since April 10 Salyut 6 has been manned by two Soyuz 35 cosmonauts, Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin, who is the world's most travelled man in space with 225 days to his credit.
If the Soyuz 36 mission follows the pattern set by other flights, the cosmonauts should reach their destination after a voyage of about 24 hours.
The two cosmonauts in Soyuz 36 are Valery Kubasov of the Soviet Union and Bertalan Farkas of Hungary, who is the fifth man outside the Soviet Union and the United States to have been launched into space.
A Soviet-Hungarian joint mission has been expected last June, but informed sources said at that time that it was cancelled because of concern over the condition of equipment on board the orbiting Salyut 6 space station.—UPI and AP.

By order of the Mortgagees

BROOKS WHARF

London E.C.4

Freehold for sale by tender

An important riverside freehold producing an actual and estimated income in excess of £400,000p.a. with reversions. Tenders to be returned by Tuesday 24th June 1980

Jones Lang Wootton
Chartered Surveyors
33 King Street London EC2V 8EE 01-606 4060

Richard Main & Co.
Chartered Surveyors
01-623 6685
123 Cannon Street London EC4N 5AX

Who? threat w up sea city

£5

occupying the South of Kwangju threatened as a last resort if ops attempt to storm inants, mostly students, ge quantities of dynamite preventing moves by to end the rebellion. ps encircling Kwangju the closer before dawn Page 5

successor

companies are con- they have not been a new strategic deter- to succeed Polaris. ent is expected soon will be the Trident. ies believe they could money by building the Page 4

Royal Pilgrim: The Duchess of Kent joined pilgrims at Walsingham, Norfolk, yesterday, to listen to an address by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev

Robert Runcie. She queued to receive Comunion and later walked with singing pilgrims more than a mile to the Shrine of Our Lady. Later the archbishop visited the Roman Catholic shrine and repeated the prayer for unity, said there two weeks ago by Cardinal Basil Hume. Pilgrimage, page 2

Jeers for the Queen

Jeers from chanting demonstrators marred the welcome for the Queen when she opened the new High Court of Australia in Canberra. A balloon's streamer read "Monarchy out, Australian republic now" Page 5

Housekeeper dies

Miss Maude Lelan, aged 73, the housekeeper who was injured during the murder of a Roman Catholic priest aged 88 in Ramsgate, Kent, on Friday, died in hospital Page 3

Palestinian deadlock over autonomy

The original Camp David deadline for reaching agreement on the negotiations for Palestinian autonomy has passed with talks in deadlock and with no new proposals emerging from Israel, Egypt, or the United States. Mr Weizman, who has resigned Israel's Defence Minister, bitterly accused the Government of marking time in peace negotiations Page 6

Isle of Grain: 1,400 employees, most of them trade unionists, will go by bus past an official picket line to work on the power station Page 2

Moscow: Pravda accuses the Chinese of undermining world communism Page 5

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 24-26; Appointments, 7, 23, 24; Sale rooms and antiques, 7

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Leader page 15
Letters: On union secondary action, from Mr Alan Campbell, QC; aerobols, from Sir Ralph Verney, and Mr M. A. A. Clyne; Saudi Arabia, from Mr H. St John Armitage, and Mr Richard Ellis. Leading articles: Mr George Bush, bows out; Loving a Nazi in Buenos Aires. Features, pages 8, 14
Bernard Levin with more shocking news from Maryland; the "Czechoslovak future" looming for Poland
Arts, page 9
John Russell Taylor reviews paintings from the Leeds City Art Gallery at the Bath Festival, and other new exhibitions; Randolph Quirk on books about language
Sport, pages 10-12
Hockey: Slough win European Club Championship for first time; Golf: Faldo takes PGA title; Athletics: Coe runs world's second fastest 800 metres of year; Cricket: West Indian fast bowlers set up nine-wicket win over Derbyshire
Business News, pages 18-22
Financial Editor: Shifting boundaries in the City; Turmoil in United States interest rates market

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ME NEWS

Only 40% of students in humanities get PhD in six years

By a Staff Reporter
A survey of PhD students at
the University of Cambridge
shows that three out of
four students fail to complete
their PhD in six years, compared
with one in five in the

university's extraordinary
completion rate in the
sciences is almost identical
to that found by the Social
Science Research Council in its
survey of PhD students in
the sciences. The research
council found that 80 per cent
of students in the sciences
complete their PhD within
six years, compared with
only 40 per cent in the
humanities.

The survey was carried out
by the Social Science Research
Council, which has been
conducting research into the
performance of PhD students
in the sciences since 1971.
The survey found that 80 per
cent of students in the
sciences complete their PhD
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with only 40 per cent in the
humanities.

Free Hall fate seems despite protests

Since it assumed responsibility
for the relocation of the
market at Nine Elms, Battersea,
the GLC has been the sole plan-
ning authority for Covent Garden.
Neither Westminster nor
Camden council, between which
the area is split, is happy with
the arrangement. Dr. Patterson
concedes that within the
next year or two planning con-
trol is likely to revert to the
two boroughs.

Apart from its admirable re-
habilitation of the former
Central Market building, the
Jubilee Hall site presents the
GLC with its final opportunity
to leave a lasting imprint on
the surroundings of Islington's
former plaza. It has shortlisted
three schemes, of which one by
Sir Frederick Gibberd is thought
to be the most favored.

Last week, however, the Royal
Fine Art Commission decreed
that all three schemes were out
of scale and wholly unaccept-
able. Dr. Patterson, who does not
mince words, called the commis-
sion's criticisms "a rambling
diatribe".

He suggested that the commis-
sion, far from taking an
objective viewpoint, had been
influenced by the community
association. "It is ridiculous
that this sort of pressure
should be brought to bear in an
attempt to dictate how my coun-
cil should run its affairs", Dr.
Patterson said.

work on the principle that a
fish is there to be caught and
does not have a particular
riparian name attached to it.
The penalties may be high,
but the rewards of not being
caught are also great. There is
a sense of tradition to live up
to, and a resentment that over
the border in England a man
can drift his net to his heart's
content, although he may not
catch many salmon.

John
Proudlock, superintendent of
the River Tweed Commissioners,
believes it is the Scottish legis-
lation that has protected such
salmon arteries as the Tweed,
the Dea and the Spey.

search; the second will cover
the attitudes of employers and
PhD students.

Sir Peter believes that it is
much more difficult to obtain
a PhD in the humanities than
in the sciences. "They are not
of the same standard", he said.

"In the sciences, one's idea
of a PhD thesis is what a com-
petent, hard-working man can
achieve in three years. That
concept is not even relevant in
the humanities, where a PhD is
based on the idea of an inde-
pendent, completed contribution
to knowledge."

"In the humanities, know-
ledge often comes in packages
which are simply too big to fit
into three years; it probably
requires five to six years' full-
time work to produce what is
considered the right standard."

There are a lot of distinguished
professors in the humanities
whose best work is their PhD
thesis ginned up slightly.

"The time required for a
PhD in most subjects in the
humanities is quite at odds
with the maximum three-year
research grant given to PhD
students. It is not right or fair
that humanities students em-
barking on a PhD are not told
this."

"One possible solution would
be to split the PhD degree in
the humanities into two phases,
doctoral and post-doctoral; but
that may not be feasible on
account of the nature of the
work involved. Imposing a time
limit does not help, as that
merely means you fail students
sooner."

"It may be necessary to
make the entrance require-
ments for a PhD in the humani-
ties much stiffer and to accept
fewer candidates but to fund
them for the full five to six
years if that is what they need."

"A. E. Housman was once
asked by a student if he should
become a poet. He answered:
'If you have to ask that ques-
tion, no'. The same should
apply to research in the humani-
ties. In the sciences it is
different, because what you do
in three years advances both
your skills and knowledge."

Sir Peter said that a sugges-
tion by Mr. Michael Posner,
chairman of the Social Science
Research Council, that in the
social sciences some PhDs
should be "linked" with a
coherent research programme
under a senior academic, as al-
ready happened in the sciences
"could make sense" in some
humanities subjects, particu-
larly in the social sciences.

"But in no way could it be
considered right in many of
the arts subjects. Team
research in English, for exam-
ple, would be absolutely
preposterous", he added.

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believes it is the Scottish legis-
lation that has protected such
salmon arteries as the Tweed,
the Dea and the Spey.



Rain stops play. A desolate beach at Blackpool yesterday, where holidaymakers preferred indoor amusements.

Free transport for London could mean doubled rates

By a Staff Reporter
Labour Party proposals for
London, including the reduction
and possible abolition of public
transport fares could increase
rates by 89.5 per cent in real
terms within three years, the
London Chamber of Commerce
and Industry said yesterday.

The chamber believed last
week's proposal of the Greater
London Authority, aimed at
next year's Greater London
Council election, were naive and
took little account of the capi-
tal's real industrial and com-
mercial requirements.

There was no evidence,
according to the chamber, that
the introduction of free or
heavily subsidized public trans-
port would encourage more
people to use bus or Under-
ground services. Yet the intro-
duction of free transport in
London would double the rates.

EEC food safety law is opposed

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent
Plans by the EEC to impose
a new food safety law in Britain
should be rejected, the Con-
sumers' Association said in a
report to be published today.
It saw no case for imposing
laws in Britain about residues
in food of sprays used on farms
against weeds, insects and fun-
gus diseases.

Minute residues of such
chemicals can persist in crops.
The Community has adopted a
directive about fixing legal
ceilings for the amounts of such
residues in food. Its aim is to
harmonize national laws so
that barriers to trade in fruit
and vegetables between mem-
ber states can be removed.

The association believed that
the EEC proposal was based on
German laws. "There is a firm
conviction in West Germany
that pesticide residues present
a direct, albeit long-term,
health risk", it said. "This must
be due in large measure to
misguided and ill informed
opinions given prominence in
the media."

The association found that
German opinion was immov-
able, but there was no similar
worry about farm chemicals
and their residues in Britain,
where there are no legal ceil-
ings for residues.

British health authorities rely
on the correct use of sprays on
farms. "It has to be accepted
that mistakes and even misuse
may occur", the association
commented.

The association decided that
the German system was cum-
bersome and expensive, but not
foolproof, and that there was
no case for imposing it in
Britain.

are likely to be sharpened later
this year by a formidable new
weapon, a 57m jet-powered
hydrofoil able to travel at 45
knots and perhaps penetrate the
elaborate warning system of the
salmon poachers. Other suc-
cessful methods have been to fly
in patrols by helicopter, or
whisk them to the scene of
approaching crime from a large
vessel over the horizon in fast,
hard-hulled inflatable boats.

The Navy's anti-poaching
patrol, judging by their un-
popularity, are clearly making
a hole in the clandestine earn-
ings of the poachers. One naval
officer recalled a hasty retreat
from an east coast fishing port
after a group of locals gathered
threateningly on the quayside
and someone drilled holes in
the vessel used by the Tweed
Commissioners.

The Navy finds a sharp
difference between its relations
with offshore vessels boarded
for checking and the inshore
fishermen, who are unyieldingly
hostile.

A patrol officer said: "Some-
how the deepwater vessels see
that we are protecting them and
their waters against foreign
poachers, while the inshore
boats seem to think we are a
maritime extension of the
laird's bailiff."

"A salmon poacher basically
does not believe he is commit-
ting a crime and does not see
what he is doing as any threat
to conservation. But I think we
are getting the message across."

Cost of church establishment 'unacceptable'

From Our Correspondent
Peterborough
A country parson has at-
tacked the high salaries being
paid to Church of England
administrators. The Rev John
Harrington, rector of Doding-
ton and Benwick, Cambridgeshire, says that the £22,500
annual salary for the new sec-
retary of the Church Commis-
sioners would more than pay
for five parish priests.

Mr. Harrington writes in his
parish magazine: "It is high
time that parishes challenged
the unacceptable cost of the
establishment."

"We still have bishops riding
around in chauffeur-driven cars,
all expenses paid and living in
residences that must cost the
earth to maintain and run. We
still maintain unacceptable dif-
ferences in stipend levels; and
we still need to face the scan-
dal of many married clergy in
parochial service qualifying for
family income supplement."

Landowners urged to help halt rural jobs decline

By Our Agriculture
Correspondent
The Country Landowners'
Association wants its 50,000
members to create jobs in a
campaign to halt rural de-
population. It has decided after
a two-year investigation that
there is no hope of ending the
steady reduction in the national
farm work force.

It believes that jobs will have
to come from new projects
outside agriculture. It fears
that many landowners will
shrink from encouraging light
industry and tourism and con-
sider that they have not done
enough to stop the decline in
the working rural population.

A working party on jobs con-
vened by the association has
reported to it that "unless land-
owners initiate or cooperate
with suitable developments in
rural areas then very little can
be achieved in the way of
creating new employment op-
portunities."

The working party has called
on the association to encourage
members either to create jobs
outside farming or to sell and
hire land to those who will. By
looking to jobs outside farming
for rural recovery the associa-
tion has taken a course different
from that adopted by EEC
authorities. They use central
funds to maintain the size of
the farm labour force.

The association's working
party has based its policy on a
survey of 253 members' estates
which cover almost 500,000
acres in England and Wales.
Fewer than half of the em-
ployees in the survey worked
in farming. The greater part
included gamekeepers, garden-
ers, stud and forestry workers
and farm shop staff.

The working party says that
employment law discourages
job creation. "The burden of
proof on employers in dismissal
cases should be eased", it adds.

Housekeeper dies as police hunt prisoner on the run

By a Staff Reporter
The housekeeper who was
critically injured during the
murder of a priest in Ram-
gate, Kent, on Friday, died in
hospital yesterday as the police
continued their search for an
escaped prisoner, Henry
Gallagher, whom they wish to
interview.

The police have received a
series of reports about the
whereabouts of Mr. Gallagher,
who comes from Dundee.
Miss Maude Lelan, aged 73,
died after being found uncon-
scious next to the body of
Father Edward Hull, aged 88, a
retired Roman Catholic priest,
who had been beaten to death
in the presbytery of St Ethel-
bert's Church, Ramsgate.

Kent police said yesterday
that they were urgently seeking
Mr. Gallagher, who failed to
return to Maidstone prison on
May 12 after being allowed out
on leave.

Two MPs are to ask Mr. Wil-
liam Whitelaw, Home Secretary,
why Mr. Gallagher, described by
the police as extremely violent,
was allowed home visits and
why clergymen were not warned
earlier to be on their guard.

Search continues for snatched boy

The police were continuing
their search yesterday for
Raymond Platt, aged 10, who
disappeared from Nazareth
House, Lasswade, a Roman
Catholic home near Edin-
burgh, on Sunday. They were
told that the boy had been taken
by Protestant extremists.

The Scottish Daily Express
and the Daily Star yesterday
carried photographs alleged to
be of the boy with two hooded
members of a group called the
Scottish Protestant Freedom
Fighters.

Forsyth best seller

Frederick Forsyth, the author,
has sold his Victorian home in
co Wicklow, Ireland, for more
than £300,000. He bought it for
£65,000 four years ago.

Now you can stretch out all over the world.

Pan Am can now offer 747
First Class travellers more
comfort and more room than
there's ever been on any aero-
plane before.

More comfort because the
Sleeperette®, our remarkable
new reclining seat, will stretch
out to nearly six feet.
Which means that you can
really stretch out, too... to
read, relax, even sleep.

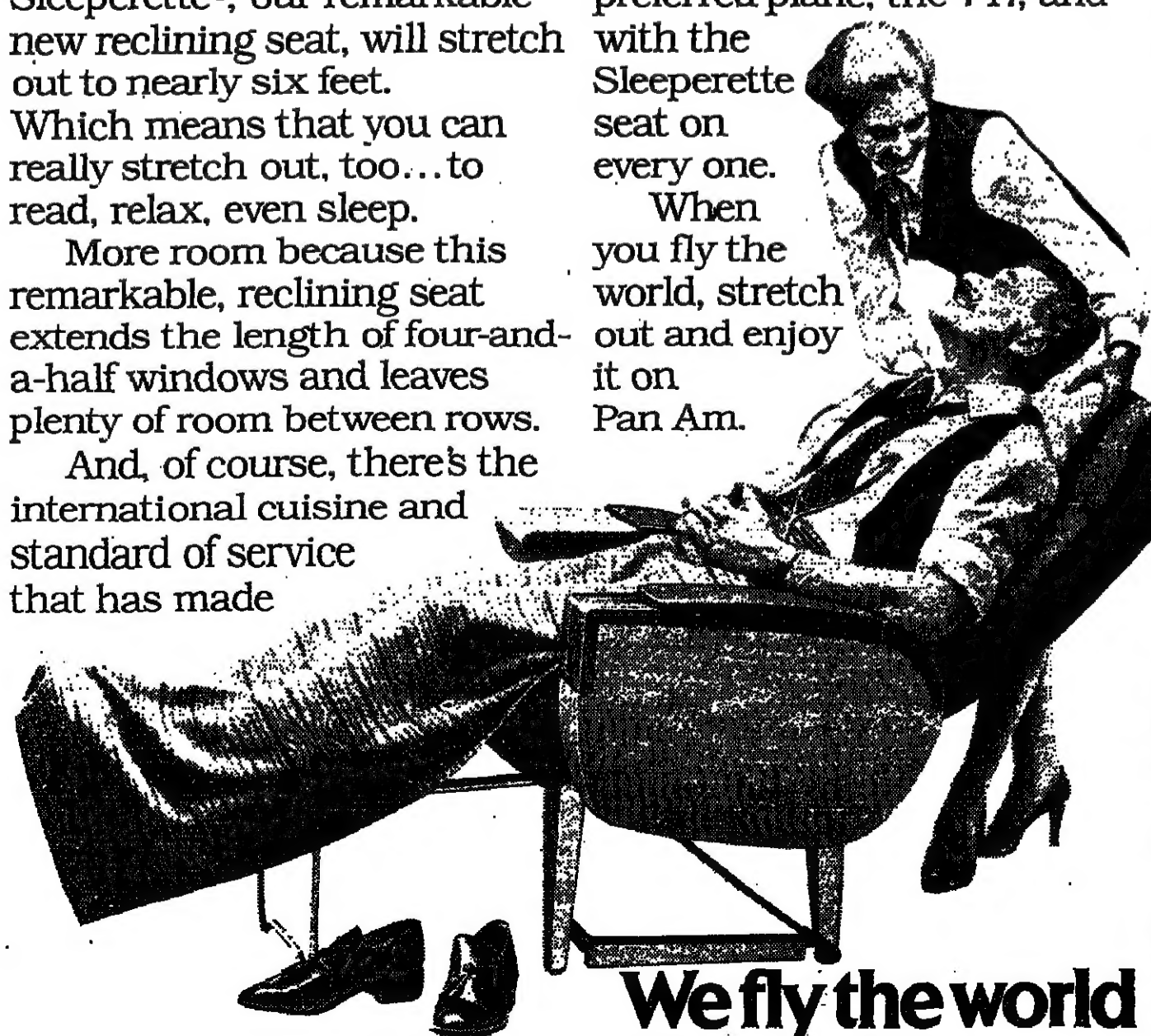
More room because this
remarkable, reclining seat
extends the length of four-and-
a-half windows and leaves
plenty of room between rows.

And, of course, there's the
international cuisine and
standard of service
that has made

Pan Am's First Class the
choice of travellers every-
where.

Ask your Travel Agent to
book you on Pan Am. The
airline with the world's
preferred plane, the 747, and
with the
Sleeperette
seat on
every one.

When
you fly the
world, stretch
out and enjoy
it on
Pan Am.



We fly the world
the way the world wants to fly.

HOME NEWS

Cut in grants puts arts colleges at risk

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

Some of Britain's most eminent performing arts colleges are facing severe difficulties because local authorities are cutting discretionary grants for students. In a few cases the continued existence of the schools may be at risk.

Dance schools are suffering most from the inability of their students to obtain grants, but music colleges and drama schools are also being affected. In the search for ways to reduce spending, many education authorities have drastically cut the number of their discretionary grants, and they are equally unwilling to pay the fees for students in such schools. Although many authorities have still to decide finally on their policy for the 1980-81 academic year, colleges and schools fear that large numbers of talented students will be unable to take up their places in the autumn.

Two of the three main institutions in British dance education are in danger, according to Mr Peter Brinson, director of the Gulbenkian Foundation in the United Kingdom.

He said a recently completed national study of dance education and training to be published shortly had concluded that the Royal Ballet School, the London School of Contemporary Dance and the Central School of Ballet had made an indispensable contribution, yet the last two were at risk.

Dr Marion North, director of the Laban Centre, said their situation was desperate. The college offers the only BA dance degree in the country, but last year, when it accepted 68 students for the course, only 23 were able to take up their places. The rest could not obtain grants. Other courses at the centre were equally badly affected.

"I think this year is going to be much more disastrous," she said. If the drop in students continued, it could cause the closure of the school.

Mr Richard Ralph, principal of the London School of Contemporary Dance, is worried that the coming year will see a big reduction in student numbers. In the present year at least twenty students, a fifth of their numbers, had been forced to drop out, in many cases local authority grants were not available.

The existence of such private institutions is endangered because they are almost totally dependent on student fees. Public institutions are in a stronger position.

Mandatory grants are provided for many performing arts courses, and thus music colleges and drama schools may avoid serious damage; but such colleges are still having trouble.

The Royal Northern College of Music pointed out that students on the postgraduate courses were at the mercy of the education authorities; the college was being affected "very greatly" by the grant cutbacks.

Mr John Hosier, principal of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, said students were finding it impossible to obtain grants for fourth-year studies such as the opera course and the advanced conducting course.

At the new National Centre for Orchestral Studies Mr Basil Tschalko, the director, said the situation was extremely serious. "It could well be that we cannot get sufficient grants for sufficient students; we shall not be able to function."

Legion to launch £100,000 appeal for centre

The Royal British Legion is to build a £300,000 rehabilitation centre for disabled ex-servicemen at Madderston, Kent.

Delegates to the legion's annual conference in Blackpool yesterday were told it would be named the Churchill Centre and would be the legion's contribution to the international Year of the Disabled next year, the legion's sixtieth anniversary.

Captain Harold Whitehead, chairman of the legion, said: "This new centre will help men wounded in Northern Ireland as well as soldiers from the two world wars and the general public."

An appeal will be launched by the legion among its branches to raise £100,000 towards the capital cost.

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health and Social Security, has given the centre government support.

Whitehall brief: Man who fights personal war with Civil Service

Book will make Labour frontbenchers blench

By Peter Hennessy

What are the circumstances that can radicalise a man and push him into a position of uncompromising, outspoken dissent? Poverty, war, brutality at the hands of authority are common causes of such a transformation. A period in the administrative class of the British Civil Service is not normally numbered among them.

But it was his four and a half years as an assistant principal in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in the 1960s that fashioned Mr Brian Sedgmore, former Labour MP for Luton West, into Whitehall's most hyperbolic and, probably, most deeply resented critic.

In 1976, in an alternative first chapter to a Commons Expenditure Committee report on the Civil Service (which the committee rejected) he seared his former colleagues in language which spared them nothing.

He wrote: "There is, as should be, no role in our society for people with little to offer in a practical way but the civil servants have got round this stumbling block by inventing a role for themselves. The role that they have invented for themselves is that of governing the country."

He went on to claim there was a "Vichy mentality" in national study of dance education and training to be published shortly had concluded that the Royal Ballet School, the London School of Contemporary Dance and the Central School of Ballet had made an indispensable contribution, yet the last two were at risk.

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Mr Brian Sedgmore: kept a diary.

thinking since the days of Lord Sidmouth.

Mr Sedgmore wrote that, he now explains, in a deliberately polemical style as "the opening shot in a long campaign". A more measured engagement in his personal war against Whitehall will be published on Thursday in *The Secret Constitution*, an account of the Callaghan years, for part of which he was parliamentary private secretary to Mr Wedgwood Benn at the Department of Energy with access, as the book makes clear, to much classified information, oral and written, which he recorded in a daily diary.

On Thursday several senior

Labour frontbenchers will blench at his diary's account of Cabinet discussions in September, 1978, on the Bingham report on the breaking of oil sanctions against Rhodesia. The book operates a 20-minute rule for Cabinet secrets rather than the statutory 30 years, the quickest example, Mr Sedgmore believes of "whistle-blowing" yet to be seen in British political memoirs.

Why has he done it? He offers three reasons: a contribution to an understanding of the political process; a step towards open government; and, most characteristically, "It is just outrage. Many of the incidents I describe verge on being morally corrupt... I would not believe it unless I had recorded it in my diary."

He has come a long way from the Oxford graduate entering Whitehall in 1962 as a "differential and shy, conservative" with a small "c" young man from a "very, very working class background" in the West Country. He left the Civil Service "to retain my sanity."

He has a clear idea of the reforms needed to regenerate British government by cutting the Civil Service down to what he sees as its constitutionally proper role. He gives priority to the creation of a French-style cabinet system to provide ministers with an alternative supply of advice to the orthodoxes furnished by the Whitehall machine.

A freedom of information

Act is vital to give cabinets and the public the material they need, he says. Finally, power must be stripped from the Prime Minister and the permanent secretaries, "and handed over to individual ministers so that they can reorganise their departments."

Mr Sedgmore lost his seat in last year's general election. Now a researcher for Granada, the television company, he remains a figure of horrid fascination for the official world he left behind in 1967. Civil servants often said in private: "What is he really like?"

He admits to "a very strong anarchic streak and a tremendous distrust of people who exercise power." A giant of a man physically, he has a developed sense of self-irony, a redeeming virtue whatever the tenor of his views.

Mr Sedgmore is also honest about himself. In the book he admits and regrets doing a serious injustice to Mr David Penhaligon, Liberal MP for Truro, in briefing the press against him in a personal war during a Lib-Lab pact dispute in 1973 over energy policy.

He acknowledges, too, the pitfalls of a talent for hyperbole: "The ability to coin phrases is a dangerous one. You scoop yourself, quite often, in the emotion and excitement of a phrase."

The Secret Constitution. An Analysis of the Political Establishment by Brian Sedgmore. (Hodder and Stoughton, £9.95).

Huff without puff in Morecambe

From Ronald Kershaw
Morecambe

At a Morecambe school hard by the local bus station, in a roomful of whippers, 60 people will be locked in mental conflict for five days this week to discover which of six countries competing are champions at draughts.

The occasion has some historic significance because it is the first time the six "home" countries of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic and Guernsey have met in a competition of this kind.

There are 10 men in each team and countries play twice against each other; at any one time there are 30 games in progress.

Mr Ian Caws, honorary chairman of the English Draughts Association, which has organized the event, helps to make sure there are no slackers.

Morning sessions start at 10 a.m. and a player does not make 28 moves an hour he forfeits the game. Time clocks flank each board.

Evening sessions start at 6.15 p.m. and end at 10 p.m. but it would be wrong to suggest the afternoons are free. If players do not finish in the morning session they may go into the afternoon, and theoretically could play draughts for 12 hours a day.

Inevitably the comparison with chess arises, and Mr Caws, with the air of one who has answered the question a thousand times, says: "The amount of brainpower to the game is exceptional. Even the most simple position, which to the average player could be clear-cut, could be full of surprises."

He adds: "People tend to think that chess is an intellectual game and draughts is purely for the kids. We have done a great deal of work over the past few years running both chess and draughts tournaments and young people with aptitude for both games find draughts harder because of the various pitfalls."

Mr Liam Stephens, an executive member of the EDA, is prepared to bring greater intellects to bear on the chess versus draughts argument, and will quote John Drummond, the draughts author who in the second edition of *The Game of Draughts*, published in 1852, said: "Chess can be played by Philidor blind, and our game requires both sight and thought."

It would appear Philidor the chess master was given to showing off by playing the game blindfold.

As with many board games, nobody is entirely sure where the game originated. Mr Stephens says one theory is that it was introduced to Spain and France by the Moors in the twelfth century; another that it was played in ancient Egypt.



Donkey work: The family relationships of the quadrupeds in this picture are, to say the least, unusual (Our Science Editor writes). The foal is called Night Owl, but which of the other two animals is the mother? Although the foal was fertilized in the mare, Tawny Owl, in the normal way, the ovum was transplanted after seven days to the donkey, Goodlooking.

The experiment at the Veterinary Research Station, Cambridge, is part of an

investigation, supported by the Thoroughbred Breeders Association, into ways of preventing the high proportion of miscarriages among mares. The cross has also been done with a mare carrying to term the offspring of a donkey. The interest lies in the different immunological mechanisms of the two species for tissue rejection. In the horse there is a greater sensitivity, which is held largely responsible for the miscarriages.

Heads want teachers' job defined

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Cheltenham

The attempt by local authorities to include a clearer description of a teacher's duties in his contract won support from the National Association of Head Teachers yesterday.

Delegates at the association's annual conference in Cheltenham overwhelmingly approved a national council report stating that "reliance on the traditional concept of a teacher's undefined professional responsibilities is no longer tenable by local education authorities, or by heads."

However, the union insisted that any new teachers' contracts must not be so restrictive as to damage the commitment to professionalism or prevent the head from managing his school flexibly.

Mr David Hart, the union's general secretary, said in his address to the conference that, given those safeguards, "there is no justification whatsoever for the hysterical objections which have come from parts of the teaching profession."

He believed the traditional partnership within the education service between Government, local authorities and teachers was "in a parlous state."

Events over the past three years had shown clearly that the first loyalty of many teachers at times of dispute was to their union, and that took precedence over their loyalty to the head, the school and the pupils, the report said.

While the association would prefer to return to a situation where employers had faith in the teacher's professionalism, it realized with regret that "more definitive conditions of service are inevitable."

End caning in Britain, report urges

By Our Education Correspondent

British children are entitled to enjoy the same protection from physical assault at school as their peers in the rest of Europe, the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment says in a report published yesterday.

The report gives the findings of an inquiry by the society into methods of punishment, discipline and pastoral care in schools in nine European countries. Evidence was submitted by 17 teachers' unions.

Britain and the Republic of Ireland are the only European countries that permit teachers to beat children, the report says. It found that teacher-pupil relationships on the Continent were generally calmer, friendlier and more relaxed and that pupils behaved better.

Mr Thomas Scott, the society's education officer, said schools in nine European countries. Evidence was submitted by 17 teachers' unions.

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WEST EUROPE

Communists to play unusual role during ceremonies for the Pope's visit to France

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 26

The Pope's handshake with M. Georges Marchais, the secretary-general of the French Communist party, will be one of the most surprising features of his visit to France next weekend. So will be the presence of a Communist parliamentary delegation at the solemn "Te Deum" in Notre Dame shortly after the Pope's arrival.

The meeting between the Pope and the Communist leader has not been officially confirmed. But it will most probably occur when the Pope goes to Saint-Denis, in the "red belt" of the capital, to celebrate a Mass "for French and foreign workers", in the basilica, once the necropolis of the French kings.

The Communist Party newspaper, *L'Humanité*, over two half columns on an inside page today, gives the full programme of the papal visit, calling it "remarkable for its deep diversity and profound density."

It says that the Pope will be greeted at Saint-Denis on Friday evening by the bishop, and "the civil authorities of the town and the department", including the Communist mayor, the Communist deputy, and the Communist chairman of the departmental assembly.

M. Marchais is reported to have insisted on meeting the Pope on this occasion. The request was apparently transmitted through the Communist deputy, and forwarded to Rome through the Nunciature in Paris, where it was approved.

Readers of *L'Humanité* could also note that "at the invitation of the French Bishops' conference, a Communist delega-

tion will attend a 'Te Deum' at Notre Dame." The delegation will be led by M. Maxime Gremetz, the member of the political bureau responsible for relations between the party and Christians.

Replying to the invitation, the joint chairmen of the Communist parliamentary party wrote that they were very appreciative of it, in view of the exceptional character of the event of the coming to France of Pope John Paul II.

There has been some rather ironical comment in the non-Communist press, however, saying that France is not the Italy of Don Camillo.

In response to it, the office of the Archbishop of Paris said on Saturday that the invitation had been sent out to all, without distinction or regard for their political persuasions.

The Communists are therefore invited on the same grounds as the other representatives of the people," a spokesman said.

Similar invitations had been sent out on the occasion of the memorial services for Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul I, and of the "Te Deum" for the election to the present Pope.

The Pope's visit is obviously being used by the French Communist Party as a welcome opportunity for an overtone to "progressive Christians". This is not surprising. What is however the publication by *L'Humanité* of a letter in the form of a quarter-page advertisement, under the heading: "French Episcopal Conference", signed both by its president, Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Marty, Archbishop of Paris.

The letter "invites you very warmly to attend the Mass of

the people of God" at Notre Dame. The delegation will be led by M. Maxime Gremetz, the member of the political bureau responsible for relations between the party and Christians.

"We rejoice," the letter on, "that we can exult with you this great gathering, this church meeting of faith with John Paul II, our Jesus Christ."

Certainly, the Co-ordinators of Le Mans, which is in the district of the Pope's visit, will spare no effort to ensure that the Pope's visit is a great popular success.

More than a million are expected to turn up at the cathedral of Le Mans, which is giving a monument to all those whose sabbath it is—the day of the local authorities, and the police are expected to be on the alert for any trouble.

The Pope will, however, be seen properly. I remembered the people to death in Kinshasa, the Pope's African tour.

Originally, there had been an idea of the Pope's visit to the Place de la Concorde, a Champ-de-Mars. But at the insuperable proposal security involved, their desire on the part of the Mayor of Paris to make the Pope's visit a capital out of it.

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'Breast-feeding is better' label on baby-food planned

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, May 26

Labels of baby milk products should "clearly inform the public of the superiority of breast-feeding" according to an international code of marketing of breast-milk substitutes by the World Health Assembly.

The code, to be drawn up under WHO auspices for endorsement by next year's Assembly, will also insist that baby-food products meet international standards of quality and presentation. Production, storage and distribution, as well as advertising, must be subject to national legislation.

The guidelines for the code, compiled by a working party,

are intended to eliminate promotional abuses in the baby-food market, especially in developing countries, and to increase public awareness of what constitutes legitimate recourse to artificial feeding hygiene which is essential in using it.

Based on existing knowledge of infant nutrition, the code must ensure "on the basis of adequate information, the proper use of breastmilk substitutes, if those are necessary."

The Assembly is also requiring WHO to submit a report every two years on measures taken to promote breast-feeding and to improve infant and young nutrition.

No one was near at the time the two people landed in the apartment house, a nearby apartment house, causing damage and slightly injuring two people. No one has responsibility for the police said.

They added that it which was placed on main entrance, went down, wrecking the shattering windows and a small fire.

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Crucial talks this week on Britain's EEC budget contributions

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, May 26
The wisdom of Mrs Thatcher's rejection of the reduction in Britain's EEC budget contribution offered by other member-states in Luxembourg last month will be severely tested at a crucial series of negotiations here this week.

The Prime Minister took the view then that both the amount (£760m) and the duration (two years) of the reduction proposed were inadequate. She gambled that by holding out a little longer she would be able to prise a still better deal out of her Community partners.

Mrs Thatcher's confidence was based mainly on what she considers to be her trump card: Britain's ability to hold up implementation of the 5 per cent EEC farm price increase agreed upon by the other eight member-states.

Concessions on lamb, fish and energy are also among the cards still held by the Prime Minister and which she could choose to play, either singly or in combination, in return for a better budget settlement.

The Government's first hurdle will be a meeting of EEC finance ministers tomorrow. Progress, or lack of it, there will determine whether the Italians, who currently hold the EEC presidency, think it worthwhile calling a special meeting of foreign ministers later in the week.

EEC agriculture ministers will be meeting in any case tomorrow and Wednesday to consider what to do if Britain continues to veto the farm price package and also to examine new French-inspired proposals for supporting lamb production.

Finance ministers, for their part, will have before them revised calculations by the European Commission showing that Britain's net contribution to the budget would be likely to rise from £1,100m this year

to some £1,400m in 1981 if no corrective action is taken.

Failure to break the deadlock on the budget this week would be serious, as both President Giscard d'Estaing of France and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, have said they will not discuss the matter at the next EEC summit meeting in Venice on June 12 and 13.

British officials, though outwardly unperturbed, are privately a good deal less confident about the prospects for agreement than they were earlier in the month. This pessimism is shared by Signor Emilio Colombo, the Italian Foreign Minister.

The German attitude is causing most concern. Herr Schmidt has let it be known that the cash offer he made to Mrs Thatcher in Luxembourg allegedly twice as much as had been approved by the German Cabinet, is no longer on the table. Any new offer, it is said in Bonn, would be less generous.

Another complicating factor is France's announcement that, if the British continue to veto a farm price increase, it will take national measures from June 1 (including a rebate of value-added tax) to ensure that French farmers get an equivalent financial benefit.

This could encourage others to take similar action, or lead to a new attempt by the other eight member-states to implement a farm price agreement without Britain by invoking the Community's majority voting rules.

That, in turn, would add a new and much more dangerous dimension to the dispute by forcing Mrs Thatcher with a choice between capitulation or resort to her ultimate weapon: the unilateral withholding of British contributions to EEC budget revenue.

Keeping out of blast, page 14

Football tribunal in Italy hands out more sentences

Rome, May 26.—The Italian Football Federation today banned the president of the first division club Bologna for one year and two international members of the team for three-and-a-half years.

Buc Juventus (Turin) and Lazio (Rome) football clubs and all their players were cleared of any involvement in rigging the results of three matches earlier this year.

Signor Tommaso Fabbretti, the Bologna president, was disqualified from controlling the club for failing to inform the league that his players had been offered bribes by illegal bookmakers.

Giuseppe Savoldi, aged 33, and Carlo Petrucci, aged 32, Bologna players, who have both played in Italy's national side, were banned for illegal dealings and for failing to inform the league.

Bologna was penalized five points from its total next season, a sentence which seems certain to end any hopes of the league championship or European football in 1981. The club was said to have rigged a game with Aveellino in February.

Today's penalties were less severe than those imposed a week ago in a first batch of judgments, when AC Milan, who won the 1979 championship, was relegated to the second division for the first time in their history and two players were banned for life.

The Italian football scandal surfaced in March when two illegal bookmakers alleged they had bribed players to fix the results of key matches.

While the federation announced its sentences, the international party was continuing its training in northern Italy for the European cup matches in June. In the tournament, Italy will play England, Belgium and Spain.—Reuter and AP.



The Queen is presented with a two-year-old filly by Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, at Government House, Canberra.

Jeers drown welcome for Queen in Australia

Canberra, May 26.—The Queen faced hundreds of chanting demonstrators today when she officially opened the new High Court of Australia.

The demonstrators, carrying placards and banners with anti-monarchist slogans, picked the forecourt of the building as the Queen arrived to plant a tree in the plaza.

A big, blue balloon flew overhead trailing a streamer which read "Monarchy out, Australian republic now".

About 700 in a crowd of 2,000 carried banners and placards protesting at what they termed the extravagance of the ultra-modern £25m court building. About 100 demonstrators, chanting "welfare not faffare" kept up their jeers during the whole of the 30-minute ceremony.

Scuffles broke out as the Queen left for tea with the 1,200 invited guests, who included judges and law officers from 80 countries.

Three people were arrested, but were not charged, authorities said. One of them was a man who struck one of the demonstrators, saying "You're spoiling it for everyone".

The Queen appeared apprehensive as she walked to the tree planting site, barely 20 feet from the demonstrators. The cheers from the majority of the crowd were drowned by the chants.

Earlier today she was presented with a racehorse, a gift from the people of Australia, promised three years ago to mark her silver jubilee. She named the two-year-old filly Australia Fair.—AP and Reuter.

S Korea rebels ready to blow up city

From Jacqueline Reditz
Seoul, May 26
Kwangju remained under siege today as the South Korean Army moved half a mile closer to the city centre before dawn. A spokesman for the militant students said they would resist any attempt by troops to storm the rebel city and even threatened to blow up Kwangju as a last resort.

The militants who have taken control of the city are known to have large supplies of dynamite and arms, seized from armouries and explosives factories in the early days of the uprising.

Many Kwangju citizens, who joined forces with the students last week to protest against the brutality of paratroopers sent into the region to put a stop to student demonstrations, would now like the rebellion to end.

But militants, mostly students, are preventing people from leaving the beleaguered city and have forced many residents to hand over their guns.

A spokesman for the students said at least 250 people had died. But unconfirmed reports put the number of deaths between 400 and 600 and thousands of people are thought to be seriously wounded. Many of them could die if medical attention is not received soon.

The 10,000 troops, who now encircle Kwangju, brought in bulldozers to clear makeshift barricades of buses, trucks and tree trunks set up earlier by the demonstrators. There were reports of shooting over a two-hour period today but residents said the students frequently shot into the air and many accidental casualties had been caused by indiscriminate firing by inexperienced youths.

Witnesses said that the militants were forcing residents to hand over rice, drinks, drugs and bedding as well as arms. The city has been cut off from normal supplies for more than a week and there was a serious shortage of fresh food and petrol. Bicycles and motor cycles were the only vehicles still operating; hospitals and pharmacies had almost exhausted supplies of antibiotics, antiseptics and bandages.

President Choi Kyu Hah, who broadcast a special message to the nation yesterday, warned South Koreans not to forget that North Korea would take advantage of any disturbances in the South.

China condemns US aid to Seoul

Peking, May 26.—China today backed the anti-government uprising in South Korea and accused the United States of "conspiracy" with the Seoul "fascist" authorities.

An article in the People's Daily today said the rebellion in Kwangju highlighted the "bankruptcy" of the South Korean regime's policy "to impose a Park Chung Hee system without Park Chung Hee", following the president's assassination last October.

The Chinese Communist Party newspaper was giving Peking's most direct statement so far on the South Korean uprising against the extension of martial law.

"The United States, while urging the South Korean authorities to seek a peaceful solution, has allowed them to make use of the forces under the joint command to control the masses and preserve public security," "Thus the United States cannot shirk the responsibility for conspiring with the South Korean authorities in the suppression of the people."

The newspaper said the South Korean authorities were trying through "conspiratorial acts" to maintain a military, fascist autocracy and predicted the defeat of the present regime in Seoul.

China has always shared particularly close relations with North Korea, and it has stuck to its call for the total withdrawal of American troops stationed in South Korea despite its increasing calls lately for concourse on this matter.

Peking has given several reassurances lately that North Korea will not take advantage of the unstable situation in the South by launching a military offensive. A spokesman for the American military command in Tokyo said today that two aircraft carriers had been diverted to waters around Korea to impress upon the authorities in Pyongyang that the United States will come to South Korea's aid if the North takes advantage of the upheaval in Kwangju.

Japanese officials expressed fears tonight that tension of the demilitarized zone in the Korean peninsula will increase if the Communist authorities in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, misinterpret the uprising in South Korea as a left-wing revolution.

Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese Prime Minister, will ask China to use its influence on North Korea to prevent any clash with South Korea, the Government said today.

Chairman Hua Guofeng and Mr Ohira are expected to discuss the uprising in South Korea tomorrow when the Chinese leader arrives in Tokyo to begin his first visit to Japan.

Pravda says Chinese are undermining communism

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, May 26
The Russians today accused China of trying to undermine the world communist movement, using Maoist groups to infiltrate the revolutionary movement and turn it against the Soviet Union.

The charges were published in Pravda, in an article representing the views of the top Soviet leadership. The newspaper said Peking had recently increased attempts to split Marxist-Leninist parties, and was now using "rotten and insidious" tactics to instil its ideas and policies.

Pravda predicted the attempt would fail, but added, "Revolutionaries of the world should be on their guard against the subversive and provocative activities of Peking, whose strategic objectives are in basic contradiction to the interests of the revolutionary movement".

Commenting on the recent visit to the United States by a Chinese military delegation, Pravda said this was another important step in coordinating aggressive schemes against the socialist community, the national liberation movement and all peace-loving forces.

Though not a formal military alliance, such a rapprochement between China and imperialism was very dangerous in the present international situation.

The newspaper repeated standard Soviet charges that the Chinese were trying to draw the West into an anti-Soviet alliance and set the Russians and Americans against each other. Peking wanted the West to help to put down China's military strength while shouldering the burden of the confrontation with the Soviet Union.

"The Chinese leaders' talk about peace and the postponement of war is nothing more than a propaganda trick. Chinese strategy remains the same as under Mao Tse-tung. The prime aim is to win for China a position of hegemony so it can dictate its will to other peoples and countries."

The tough denunciation is one of the strongest diatribes against Peking since the breakdown of the Sino-Soviet talks last year. It comes immediately after the Chinese rocket tests which Tass today described as a show of force to impress the Japanese on the eve of Chairman Hua Guofeng's visit to Tokyo.

Today's tough call for vigilance is clearly intended as a warning to those communists, such as the Italians, who are seeking better relations with China.

Telecom CUSTOMER NEWS

A bulletin from British Telecommunications: part of the Post Office.

With 27 million telephones, 90,000 telex lines and 70,000 computer data-links, Britain's telecommunications system is already one of the largest in the world. But during the next ten years, it's going to get a lot bigger. By 50% in fact.

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We will be installing 174 new electronic exchanges, including the first of our revolutionary System X exchanges and small digital exchanges, by the end of this year. So far during 1980, we have already brought 56 new electronic exchanges into service. In the last 6 weeks new exchanges have been brought into service in Ashcott, Broadwindsor, Cullodan, Doncaster, Dungeness, Harrow, Manchester, Mere, Potters Bar, Penmaenmawr, St Ives, Uley and Witherside.

7,800 additional engineers have been recruited and trained, to speed up the installation of new phones and clear faults quickly.

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Doctor's Orders Wednesday, 28 May
A young Grey comes to you for a vasectomy. He says, "Please don't tell my wife I'm having this done." She is a Catholic who totally rejects contraception even though any may kill her. Do you help him to trick his wife?

Matter of Life and Death Thursday, 29 May
An elderly patient with senile dementia, has become doubly incontinent, unable to communicate. Her daughter cannot stand it and asks you how many tablets will cure it. Shortly afterwards Dora is dead, the phial of tablets empty...

* * *

As the case unfolds, doctors are asked to respond to hypothetical developments. The procedure relieves them of problems of confidentiality and enables them to discuss what each of them would do.

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GRANADA TELEVISION

Aid distribution is main Kampuchean setback

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, May 26
Increased international relief funds for the people of Kampuchea were pledged today at the 60-nation conference on aid to the South-East Asian nation devastated by war. They include \$100m (£43m) from Japan and \$25m for immediate use from the United States.

But, while the international relief effort is likely to increase between now and the end of the year, the problem, as many delegates here see it, is rather in ensuring that the food and medicines transported to Kampuchea are effectively distributed to the people who need them most.

Many speakers have deplored the fact that Vietnam, maintaining that concern about what happens to the aid is tantamount to interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, declined the United Nations' invitation to the conference, as did the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary and Poland.

Mr Brian Talboys, the New Zealand Foreign Minister, proposed that the conference appoint a delegation to meet the Vietnamese. He also suggested that Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, should visit Kampuchea and neighbouring countries for talks.

The United States, Britain and France made similar proposals for overcoming distribution difficulties, delegates of the first two calling also on the Soviet Union to place large helicopters at the disposal of the relief effort during the coming monsoon months.

The proposals common to the three governments, and referred to in part also by other delegates, included particular reference to the circuitous route aircraft with relief supplies from Bangkok are obliged to take over Southern Vietnam, instead of going direct to Phnom Penh.

As Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, pointed out this puts 370 extra miles on each round trip, making a total of 1,230 miles.

"Nearly 150,000 unnecessary miles have been flown," he added. "That means that about a third of the airlift effort has been wasted because of this totally unnecessary route." The 400 flights that had taken place could have been 550 or more.

The French and American representatives also said the provincial airports should be opened to relief flights, instead of these being accepted only at Phnom Penh. "These airports are now being used for military purposes," added Mr Warren Christopher, United States Deputy Secretary of State. "Let them also serve to bring food to the starving."

Another speaker was the necessity of the Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh allowing more foreign relief workers into the country. Mr Blaker said only four emergency medical teams, from East European Red Cross societies, had so far been permitted into Cambodia where governmental aid programmes were concerned.

"Indeed, for several months no teams were allowed in at all, while spokesmen for those in Phnom Penh sought to make much propaganda out of the shortage of medically trained Cambodians while trained Red Cross teams were queuing up in Bangkok," he added.

Many delegates underlined the need for more supplies to be permitted into Kampuchea across the common border with Thailand.

Mr Blaker, citing the latest inter-agency working group report, referred to a paragraph to the effect that "the bulk of the relief food available appears to have been distributed in Phnom Penh and to the consumers in the provinces who had priority under the prevailing allocation system. It appears that little so far has been distributed to the ordinary consumer."

This, he said, meant simply that distribution of supplies delivered through Phnom Penh and the port of Kampong Som was carried out on the basis of political and not humanitarian criteria.

Tanzania urges Uganda to hold poll soon

Dar es Salaam, May 26.—Tanzania said today that its main interest in Uganda was that the country should have free and fair elections as soon as possible.

It was Tanzania's first public statement on Uganda since the military coup which overthrew President Godfrey Binaisa more than two weeks ago.

The statement, in the form of an authoritative front-page commentary in the pro-Government Daily News, said no one could predict what the choice of the Ugandan people would be, but "Tanzania does not greatly care what it is, only that it should be made".

It noted that Uganda's new ruling Military Commission had pledged elections by the end of September, and added: "Elections need to be conducted in such a manner that both the people of Uganda and those of good will in the outside world recognize them as having been completely free and fair. If this is not so the danger of instability will continue into the new era."

The presence of Tanzanian troops—if they are to remain during the election period—gives us an interest in the world acceptance of the election results. Tanzania's enemies will be looking for an excuse to blame us if the result is not to their liking."

The commentary concluded: "Three governments in a little over a year is no recipe for the restoration of order or the preparation of elections. And it is no service to the people of Uganda, who suffered for too long under Idi Amin."

The statement came on the eve of the return to Uganda of its first President, Dr Milton Obote, who is a close friend of President Nyerere of Tanzania. He lived here in exile for nine years since he was overthrown by Amin.—Reuter.

Police repel assault on nuclear plant

Seabrook, New Hampshire, May 26.—About 40 anti-nuclear demonstrators stormed a fence at the Seabrook nuclear power plant today, but were quickly repulsed by police. Eight demonstrators were arrested.

The incident occurred on the third day of an attempt by more than 1,000 protesters to occupy the site and halt construction of the plant.

Eight injuries were reported yesterday and on Saturday in clashes between the demonstrators and police.—UPI.

Fashion

by
Prudence Glynn



"So then I walk up and down Great Portland Street trying to find something to put in the shop to sell. And they all say explicated deleted, we don't want to know. Then I find this old guy and he seems to like me and he sends me round to his warehouse."

"You wouldn't believe it. There must have been 4,000 dresses in there, dating back for years. Lots of them caked in dust. He just couldn't bear to part with them. I took the whole lot for £200. Shipped them up to Luton, where we'd found this old store and rented it on a week-by-week basis. Next day some fellow offered me £50 for the hangers the dresses were on. Done, said I."

Ah, fashion, what a compulsive business and what a hard one you are. They pestered over the windows, leaving just a peephole (shades of Gordon Selfridge) and they sold those dresses at 7/6d a go. The queue stretched around the block. The girls serving were bus conductresses' leather pouches, and only had a half crown or a ten bob note to tender for change. Then it was into the big time with one shop, called simply Warehouse because it had sawdust floors, stock in depth and not in great variety (put your merchandise where your conviction lies) and it had maker-to-customer prices. How many women realise that a dress which retails at £22 has in fact cost £5 to produce?

"It's the distribution costs," says Maurice Bennett. He is not talking about lorries trucking the spring line to Manchester. He is talking about the number of people between you and the end manufacturer. Which is why Mr Bennett with his brother Michael started Warehouse. They had been

for years Bennett Camerons—I like the idea of David Bailey, with Mum's deposit securing his first Asahi Pentax, rushing down the street with the prize unwrapped above his head, only to be arrested for shoplifting. . . Then Bennetts was bought by Dixons and Bennett Bros turned to what I was just about to call the rag trade. But he hates this term, and so do I. What is raggy about it, why should we so diminish such an important and profitable industry?

It has always been said that a successful fashion business needs three in the family: one does the books (Michael), one does the marketing (Maurice) and one provides the flair. The flair is Jeff Banks, idol of the Sixties with Clobber, victim of the Seventies with Cuckoo, essential to the Eighies for his experience, intellectual yet popular approach to clothes and his design skill. "Retailing now means recognisable value," the distinguished American designer Halston told me in London last week. "Recognisable value is the key, at whatever price point."

That is what Warehouse, which now has ten stores, is all about. Recognisable value. And a recognisable handwriting. "We never push sales because we just don't want returns. We go for service, direction and that hardest thing of all, backing a hunch on what the public wants."

Is this why everyone in the office seems to dress at Warehouse? On the same subject but a different tack, there are certain publications which become bibles to those involved in the field of endeavour which they report. Such is *Elle*, the French

magazine which appears every week with the glossiness, the panache and the originality which it takes most editors a month to put together. The pictures are superb, commissioned from the highest echelon of the visual world; the contents are provocative: "Seducteurs malgrés eux; les hommes connus". "Etes-vous snob? 20 façons de le savoir" announced the cover of one issue.

The world of women, liberated (the French of course have always admired and supported intelligent women from Madame de Pompadour to Simone Weil via Simone de Beauvoir); chic, determined but remaining above all female.

But one of the great strengths of *Elle* has been its promotion of popular priced fashion. This is not as easy as it seems since France is an enormous area with a mostly chaotic retail system. The great stores however have opted for the shop-in-shop principle and so at Galleries Lafayette, Au Printemps, etc., you will find the best names in French ready to wear, beautifully displayed.

Elle likes value for its readers; so do I. It does a series called Bon Magique which are clothes especially made for the magazine, under stringent control of design and quality, and merchandised direct to the readers in precisely the same way that I try to get your essential wardrobe together. Thus it was with a real sense of mutual identity that I met Madame Elise Victor, the Editor of *Elle*, last week. That Madame Victor, ex-televisual and faced with a circulation reflecting infinite prestige but not quite the numbers heretofore (1968 broke a lot of French myths) happened to coincide with my Warehouse

friends was magic, for what we were all talking about if it was not what YOU the customer want?

"Manufacturers have lost their nerve; they don't know what they want. Buyers don't know what they want. But the public hasn't lost its nerve. They know what they want."

Thus Maurice Bennett, thus Madame Victor, thus your fashion editor. "What are you doing showing a skirt for a 12-year-old child that costs £50?" demanded Madame of her chief fashion editor. "It's ridiculous."

I put in this illustration of her force and sense because I am still receiving your delightful and sympathetic letters on the subject of the teenage trapeze. What indeed, unless the design incorporates some technical breakthrough, or the workmanship demands hours of original highly skilled hand labour?

I was prompted to show Madame Victor our own efforts at Bon Magique, the pure wool crepe dress whose latest outing was to nothing less than an occasion of grace, when by Royalty. "When am I going to get my dress?" demanded one of the guests. I humbly pointed out that, on the principle of try it on the dog, I was wearing the original sample.

"And what will you be wearing for Ascot?" acquired another. Was I actually going to wear it? I thought? Yes, I was. And of course what I am going to wear is my latest piece of magic, the delicious little cami-sole dress and jacket. Svelte and flattering, infinitely adjustable to any figure or height, suggesting a pretty bareness though you never have to take off the jacket unless you want to, that is what I am going to wear on Gold Cup day. If the weather is lovely I shall let it, if it is overcast I shall look neatly tailored.

By the way, I think some women are nervous about the cami-sole dress because they are unsure what to wear underneath. Now we are not all into bra-less age so that I fully understand their problem. But do take a chance. That dark print enlivened by sprightly flowers is very discreet, that is you can't see through it to the lack of under-pinnings. The top is very gently bloused and with the elasticised waist can be pulled up or down to give more or less fullness over the bosom.

If you do lose your nerve, the best supplest bra I have seen is a sort of golden transparent numero by Gossard, Model 0071—James Bond must approve—underwired, virtually invisible and not liable to descend to your waist in the middle of dinner nor give you a prow like something off Clydebank.

Recognisable value. That's what fashion is about.

Above left: Camisole dress and jacket £17.99. Shoes £35, from Katrina, South Molton Street and Kings Road.

Above: Scarf, skirt and matching jacket (not shown) £34.99, bermudas £39.99, T-shirt £1.99. All from Warehouse branches throughout London and at Debenhams, Romford, Essex.

Photograph by John Bennet.



The Times Special Offer

Above: Gathered cami-sole top dress, double shoe string straps, elasticated waist. Matching jacket, with smooth reverts and slight fullness caught into darts front and back. Stylised print of tiny multi-coloured tulips on black ground in sheer matt crepe viscose, £32.50. Hat, gloves, bag and jewelry from Fenwick, Bond Street. Shoes by Elliott.

Photograph by Richard Danner.

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GALLERIES

ART GALLERIES

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THE CIDER HOUSE GALLERIES

THE COTTAGE GALLERY

TRYON GALLERY

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

THE ARTS

Leeds' Paintings

The Artist's Eye

Nigel Hall

William Scott

John Aldridge

Fred Williams

Zoran Music

Colour and consistency in Leeds tradition



William Roberts: *The Dance Club, 1923*

strong continuity Bryan Robertson sees already.

Elsewhere, a mixed batch of one-man shows keep us on a stylistic switchback. William Scott at Gimpel Fils is still preoccupied with those pans and stillers and jugs, but in the recent work the textures of paint are getting choppy again and the colours, particularly a recurrent near-royal blue, more violent. Though the subject-matter remains restful and intimate, the painter's attitude towards it seems to witness a new turbulence. John Aldridge, an RA whose seventy-fifth birthday was celebrated at the New Grafton Gallery with a retrospective, has also been remarkably consistent through the years—consistent to his rustic subject-matter and to his crisp, quiet style, somewhere in the same region as John Nash and Edward Bawden. It is astonishing to look at two little paintings hanging together. *The River Pant and Markwood Farm*, and realize that they are separated by more than 40 years. Some of the very early paintings, with a touch of the soporific, care-naïve he later eliminated, are very engaging; throughout his career, though, he has proved adept (literally as well as metaphorically, I would appear) at cultivating his own garden.

More exotic are Fred Williams and Zoran Music. Fred Williams, a middle-generation Australian now in his fifties, has been exhibiting the oddity of the Australian landscape in large canvases which keep us guessing as to whether they are, as it were, extreme long-shots or extreme close-ups. Mostly the former, I would imagine; sometimes he gives us clues with titles like *Riverbed—yes*, so that meandering line down the middle of the picture must be a bird's-eye view, if not a god's-eye view. In others he teases, by calling them just *Landscapes*, exactly capturing the oddity of the coloured dots and squiggles people scattered on the sand, seen from on high? Or sparse vegetation? Or could it be a microscopic view of something minute? Not that it matters—the clarity of what he is up to, and that does create confidence. Zoran Music is, even at his largest, a minimalist. The works date from 1946 to 1980, and all exploit the same carefully limited palette of pale colours, the same small repertoire of motifs. Most fetching of all are the latest series of *Landscapes with Rocks*, spectral watercolours which play on tiny changes of light and colour and time of day. It would be tempting to own any of them, but how on earth to choose? The work shown covers 15 years of unpredictable development, from cute to stark and whimsical to technological. Perhaps in years to come we shall see in it the

is not. Indeed the whole room administers some very salutary jolts: it would be the perfect prelude to looking around the whole gallery again with new eyes.

In the days when he was running the Whitechapel Art Gallery, Bryan Robertson did more than other single persons to shape the tastes of and educate a generation. One might not always agree with his estimations, but at least when he selected an artist for showing his choice was always worthy of serious examination and frequently when he was going most obviously against the current of fashion, time has proved him most conclusively correct. It is good to see him organizing an exhibition to mark the catalogue of the show concerned, that devoted to Nigel Hall at the newish Warwick Gallery, brings a slight stab of nostalgic recognition, evoking from afar the square format and typographical layout of the old Whitechapel catalogues. The gallery, an admirably non-commercial enterprise, is in a generously proportioned suite of Victorian studio rooms in what used to be Hatherley's Art School at 33 Waterloo Square; the shop and the cafe and the draughtsman, shows to advantage against the clean white walls and his slightly disorienting special constructions seem amazingly at home in the slightly disorienting irregularity of the gallery. The work shown covers 15 years of unpredictable development, from cute to stark and whimsical to technological. Perhaps in years to come we shall see in it the

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Exhibitions, or collections for that matter, do not just come out of nowhere, just somehow happen of their own accord. There is bound to be some sort of directing, selecting intelligence behind them. But usually we are not conscious of it, unless there is a rumour like that last year over the Tate's acquisition policies or a show is devised somehow to highlight the taste of a collector, like Margaret Gardiner's for the Pier Gallery in Orkney. And even when we can feel this sort of coherence, it is not always so easy to pinpoint it.

Why, for example, is the Arts Council show of twentieth-century British paintings from Leeds City Art Gallery, which begins its tour at the Bath Festival, so extraordinarily consistent? It might well be the taste of whoever put together this particular group. But even at home in Leeds the same observation applies. From the incumbency of Frank Rutter as curator (1912-1917) a clear tradition seems to have been established of purchasing (and encouraging gifts and legacies) along solid Post-Impressionist principles. The foundation is a group of Camden Town artists—several excellent Sickert's, a pair of fine Gores and Gilman—and from there the collection builds steadily and reliably, staying just that little bit in advance of general cultivated taste but never going too far towards the avant garde—there is for example, a discreetly Vorticist Wyndham Lewis portrait of 1920, but it did not enter the collection until 1945,

though the William Roberts, *The Dance Club*, was given in the Twenties.

One thing which is consistently striking in the show is the preoccupation with colour. Everywhere you look, the colours are bright or rich: there is nothing that could be called drab. The strong conventionalised Nevinson of *Searchlights* (1915), displays its range of night blue blues to stunning effect, especially for a painter not as a rule particularly valued as a colourist. The wonderful *Sutherland of 1944, Tin Mine*, *Emerging Miner*, seems at a glance to be almost monochrome, but the more you look at it, the more the smouldering pinks and rich smoky greys vibrate. And the paintings by those justly famed as colourists—Matthew Smith, Ivon Hitchens, Frances Hodgkins—fully live up to their reputations. Right up to date Leeds City Art Gallery has acquired wisely, particularly in that period of British art, the late 1950s and early 1960s, which is just again coming to look good: you would be hard put to it anywhere to find better Terry Frost's, William Scott's, Peter Lanyon's or Alan Davies than here.

If Leeds represents a sort of institutional taste, based on a strong and well-established tradition, then my opinion of such institutions and their possibilities goes up several notches. Of course Leeds, like any gallery of stature, has in some ways to be representative. The responsibilities of a National Gallery make being representative of paramount importance, and there is no room

for the quirky and the wayward, qualities which often most entertainingly illuminate visits to lesser galleries and museums. But at least our National Gallery is aware of this drawback, and has taken steps to counteract it in a series of annual shows under the general title *The Artist's Eye*, in which an artist of our own day is given carte blanche to select and arrange from the collection at large according to his own tastes and interests. This year it is the turn of R. B. Kitaj, and the result is perhaps the most satisfying yet.

What the show does, first of all, is to cut across the usual historical and national divisions. Pictures from all eras are boldly juxtaposed, acknowledged masterpieces next to dubious attributions from the reserve collection, and the show becomes in itself a work of art, a collage on a grand scale mirroring very clearly the creative personality of Kitaj himself. It makes one realize yet again how much we lose by hard-and-fast divisions. Who would have thought, for instance, how well a Degas *Beach Scene* would be flanked by two Duccio panels, or what would happen to our perceptions when two paintings of similar size and format, the early Degas *Young Spartans* and the late Cézanne *Bathers*, are put on the same wall, one above the other, in perspective? Kitaj would pick out Victor Considerant, ascribed to Delacroix, and get us to look at it again quite aside from our received ideas of what is an important picture and what

London debuts

Here the last really should come first, for the week's final debut was easily the most entertaining. A trio of Soprano and Clarinet, and in Poulenc's sardonic *Poèmes de Max Jacob*, I also enjoyed John McCabe's *Three Folk Songs*, excellently written for this medium, and finally there came a well-concentrated account of Schubert's *Der Hirt auf dem Felsen*.

Elizabeth Turnbull's juxtaposition of Brahms's Sonata, Op 120 No 2, with Hindemith's Op 11 No 4 interestingly illustrated different stages of the same tradition. The Hindemith is a powerful, highly serious piece that received a suitably downbeat performance from both Miss Turnbull and her pianist, Raymond Lewis. She produces a good, singing tone on the viola, not greatly varied, yet attractive. Her playing is of well practised fluency. Much as I prefer the work in its clarinet version, the Brahms sounded impressive, also though more could have been made of the music's lyrical elements. An Impromptu by

ward, her diction ill-defined. Her tone became firmer in Gordon Jacob's quietly inventive *Song for Soprano and Clarinet*, and in Poulenc's sardonic *Poèmes de Max Jacob*. I also enjoyed John McCabe's *Three Folk Songs*, excellently written for this medium, and finally there came a well-concentrated account of Schubert's *Der Hirt auf dem Felsen*.

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Pamela Moody, which received its first hearing, was serial in language, an outline, scarcely strenuous, and not of much consequence. Schubert's *Arpeggione Sonata* was its usual pleasantly melodious self.

Violent Chang was a soprano hard to summarize. She produced isolated good notes in some of Haydn's English songs, but her tone was too spread, the effect breathless. A Wolf group was a little better. "Mignon" showing Miss Chang's pleasing lower register, but the voice production was so inconsistent. Some of the smaller items, such as "Alle Gigen, Herz zu Ruh", were nicely characterized, yet the basic sound remained unsatisfactory, the diction being odd, with many of the words as if were swallowed.

Little help was given by her accompanist, Graham Johnson, who was usually too loud, but the first song in Miss Chang's Strauss group, "Die Zeileise", was steadier than hitherto.

Last night's television

Nancy Mitford
BBC2

Michael Ratcliffe

Nancy Mitford loved the war in London and performed her fire-watching duties with such zeal that she was invited to lecture to the public. This, too, she enjoyed until she was suddenly asked to lecture no more. "It's your voice", they explained in some embarrassment. "Your accent irritates people so much they'd like to put you on the fire."

Diana Mosley told this story in Julian Jebb's affectionate programme, and the Duchess of Devonshire embellished it: "My private sorrow is to be saddled with the Mitford voice". She told him at Chatsworth. Living like a child in the world, it's even sillier than everywhere else."

Seeing the four surviving sisters on one occasion (though not actually all together) suggested that while there was undoubtedly one common cast of mind in the Redcliffe family—it is common to quite the right word—there were two distinct patterns of appearance and speech. Pamela, Diana and Unity looked like beautiful aristocratic dogs and spoke in a purr of the programme, Jessica, and Deborah were pretty as cats but cursed with a kind of coloratura squeak wholly inadequate for their mental agility and natural animation. Nancy's was, by far the worst kind of way and hoped that Heaven would be full of nightingales and *The Lost Chord*. As the camera explored once again the sequence of family portraits over the years, as the parents grew grimmer and the children grew up, Mr. Jebb gave her both an outrageous and daring way to end, but it was also an authentic Mitford tease, and it worked.

LSO/Schmidt
Albert Hall

Max Harrison

There could be no starker contrast to the intimacies of Wilhelm Kempff's piano-playing at the Festival Hall on Sunday afternoon than the vast resources convened later in the evening for Max Harrison's "Gothic" Symphony. Eight hundred performers were advertised and the participatory groups were too numerous to mention, although the basis was provided by the London Symphony Orchestra under Ole Schmidt.

The "Gothic" Symphony brought together two projects of Brian's, a work on Goethe's *Faust* and a setting of the *Te Deum* in what was intended as a symphonic vision of the Gothic age. To judge by the

network of kinship and memory thrumming again. Some of the shared stories of Nancy and Swinbrook and the Rue Monsieur had been told in print before, but many had not and Mr. Jebb, equally skilled at drawing out Lady Mosley more carefully than most interviewers and in keeping the irrepressible Jessica in her place with the rest, drew from the shadows three witnesses of some significance in "The Colonel", Debo and Pam.

I have to say that after the build-up, the third love of Nancy Mitford, life, the gallant French Colonel was a bit disappointing (if you admire her you will almost certainly feel that about the first two as well) but Debo the Duchess handsome, self-deprecating and apparently serene in the child of the house, Reesdales, told us of Nancy's delight on discovering that the middle syllables of her three youngest sisters' names were Nit, Sick and Bore, whilst to watch Pamela Jackson's face break into a great smile of pleasure and relief, it was an extraordinary read a passage from *The Pursuit of Love*—all four sisters read carefully and earnestly like children at a nursery task—was a very great joy. Animals moved naturally in the programme as they do in the novels and did in the life of the family on which they were so closely based.

Nancy once said that she believed in God in a besotted kind of way and hoped that Heaven would be full of nightingales and *The Lost Chord*. As the camera explored once again the sequence of family portraits over the years, as the parents grew grimmer and the children grew up, Mr. Jebb gave her both an outrageous and daring way to end, but it was also an authentic Mitford tease, and it worked.

programme notes, however, he intended it to contain much more, in fact everything, and that is probably the root of the trouble. The vast size—it goes on for the greater part of two hours—is typically late-Romantic, but the claim that Brian intended it, along with the other things, as a tribute to all the music that had influenced him points to another problem.

In fact, the "Gothic" Symphony echoes all that other music, its general style being nondescript, despite the extravagant means employed that are the basis of its hearsay reputation yet which are irrelevant in the light of its unoriginal musical thought.

The performance was a devoted one, yet as the management had thoughtfully seated me on the extreme left—in the Albert Hall, too—I must have got a false idea of the balance.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Books

Language rich of treasures

The Language and Imagery of the Bible
By G. B. Caird
(Duckworth, £18)

The Language Makers
By Roy Harris
(Duckworth, £15)

"This is a book by an amateur, written for amateurs." A deist writing on astronomy (as may well have happened) or a philosopher on philosophy (as this almost certainly has) might well feel the need of that submissive gesture. But when G. B. Caird so begins his Preface, it can not be other than totally unjustified modesty. His subject, language, is not only one in which very few are so unfortunate as to be amateurs but one in which still fewer can be more expert than he. For Professor Caird is a distinguished theologian; with a profound knowledge of such ancient tongues as Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; and he has spent a large part of his productive life in exegesis. If I can invert his declared goal, the book is directed at enhancing our understanding of language and its inexhaustible treasures, using the Bible as the (unquestionably rich) data base.

A book about language, not a language. Nor is the Bible seen as being in a language. Caird's concern is to explore the language faculty and to overarch individual languages. It is in this sense that he is looking upon the Bible as a linguistic manifestation—much as the essence of Shakespeare's language can be as validly studied in the translations of Schlegel or Pasternak as in the original Elizabethan English. This is the level where the symbols really tingle, transcending the tinkling cymbals heard from the specific tongues of specific men.

The emphasis of the book is therefore on semantics, metaphor, imagery, myth, communicative strategies, though blessedly eschewing the darker mysteries of hermeneutics. This is a thoroughly "modern" emphasis—curiously enough, in a work whose intellectual frame of reference (tilted in the direction of J. L. Austin or Levi-Strauss only occasionally) is founded largely on thinkers of days gone by. The book is none the worse for that, of course. Nor even the youngest of Professor Caird's readers will be overacquainted with the thought of Ogden, Richards, Bréal, or even of J. S. Mill and Jeremy Bentham. Learned, profound, exciting. So, amateur!

There is not much danger of taking Roy Harris for an amateur either. Oxford's first Professor of General Linguistics is making a very professional challenge to his own profession. If he does so, like Caird, by invoking the thinkers of yesterday (such as the semi-centennial namesake), it is because (like Ogden—in fact very like Ogden, he thinks that linguistics has been going seriously wrong. This in itself, of course, is far from being original. Linguistics has enough violent upheavals in the past fifty years to make Maoist ideas of permanent revolution seem like a stagnant pond. In particular, we have grown used to that not too subtle distinction between reflexive and reciprocal which produces ludicrous complaints of past errors not so much in ourselves as in each other.

But Professor Harris could justify himself far more readily than many who have sought to pull down old idols and set up new. His career has consistently shown him to be sceptically aloof from the slang and aggro of outrageous fashion, and his position now is not so much advocacy of yet another U-turn in linguistic theory as the quest for a symbiosis that will accommodate all creatures great and small. Which reminds us that Harris's last previous book was called *Communication and Language*—significantly reversing George Miller's title of the fifties.

In his present book Harris is even keener than Caird on relating to levels of generality far beyond the actual tongues of men: all the way, indeed, to simian signals. Language is not just a matter of "talking heads". If attempts to make animals speak like us have been disappointing, this may be nothing more than a matter of anatomy and physiology: Washoe the chimp has gone to linguistic town with the sign language used by deaf-mutes.

It is on so fundamental an issue that we see Caird and Harris divided by a common language concern. Orthodox linguistics has been thoroughly Biblical in its handling of man's uniqueness. Human language is not just better, it is fundamentally other than communication among the birds and bees, the fishes and mammals—however interesting and impressive this may be, in its own way. Chomsky and Caird find themselves together (each, no doubt, equally surprised) on the side of the angels. Harris prefers to line up with Darwin, high on theology's unwanted list; and he not only challenges the thinking of Chomsky and his establishment allies but is prepared to question their motives.

Two books from the same university, on the same day, on the same subject, from the same publisher. But of course only one of them is in Duckworth's *Studies in Theology*.

Randolph Quirk

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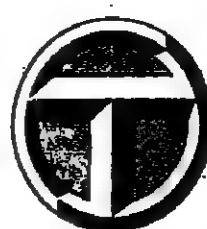
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The 'Czechoslovak future' looming for Poland as the clamp on freedom tightens

A few weeks ago I lunched in Warsaw with Adam Michnik, the young historian and veteran oppositionist. Walking away from the restaurant with him, he was followed by two plainclothes policemen. They came nearer and nearer to us then arrested him, routinely and mechanically, before our eyes, ignoring us totally, and bundled him into a car. Two others were similarly arrested that afternoon, in order to prevent a meeting of the programme committee of KOR, the Committee for Social Self-Defence. Our sense of shock at these events was treated by some of the Polish friends with some amusement, bred by sheer normality. Two days in a dirty cell without decent food, light or washing facilities, it seems, a normal hazard of a free-thinking life.

I compared the situation with that in Czechoslovakia. There the recent expulsion of Oxford dons for attending Julius Tomasz's unofficial philosophy course has focused public attention on the narrowness of the space Czechs have for free thought and independent activity.

The space continues to narrow. Not long ago, Julius Tomasz was dragged by police down three flights of stairs from his apartment at the time his Wednesday seminar was due to begin, forced into a car and taken to the police station, where he refused to answer all questions or even to stand up. After several hours he was bundled out and, because the police did not want a body lying outside the station, left some distance away on a pile of coal. He shook himself down, walked home and then discussed Aristotle with his waiting students for four hours. The police, however, made clear their intention to disrupt all future meetings of his course. They were as good as their word, and after yet another meeting had been broken up Dr Tomasz and his students went on hunger strike. They have since had to suspend their weekly meetings because of police brutality.

Another unofficial philosophy course, run by Jan Litomisky, in a small town between Brno and Prague, has likewise been disrupted, with participants from both cities detained and interrogated. Peter Cibulka, a 28-year-old worker, sentenced to two years for "incitement

Unlike the Czechs, the Poles have so far had much greater scope to publish and teach unofficially... yet this space has severe limits and these appear to be narrowing

and also active in the Brno courses, was given a further year's imprisonment for going on hunger strike. Some 200 Brno workers who signed a protest against this were met with interrogations and beatings.

In Poland there is certainly greater room to think and act freely. It is as though Communist satellite states must specialize in such areas of independence as they have: Romania in foreign affairs, Hungary in economic activities and Poland in the cultural sphere. Unlike the Czechs, the Poles have so far had much greater scope to publish and teach unofficially. Some 30 periodicals and many books circulate in samizdat form, some in many thousands, often exceeding the limited runs of officially published books and magazines. They are read and circulated openly among students and proudly displayed in non-dissident homes. The so-called "Flying University" (so named after its anti-Tsarist predecessor), which its organizers prefer to call the "Society for Academic Courses", has in its two and a half years of life attracted some thousands of students to its public lectures, seminars and discussions, even recently filling churches in Cracow. Typical topics were recent Polish history, the sociology of power, the present state of the Polish economy and modern Russian literature. It has survived last year's ugly violent attacks, sponsored by the police and executed by members of official youth organizations, and it has the sympathy and often over support of official academics and some Roman Catholic intellectuals and bishops. Moreover, most of its lecturers retain their official positions, many in the Academy of Sciences, unlike their Czech equivalents, who

are stocking boilers, operating turbines or without work. On the other hand, they cannot have official contacts with students or publish their work: that is, they are employed by the state just to produce unpublishable research. One ironic result of their activities may have been to liberalize the scope of discussion and debate in the official universities, not as sympathetic official professors with a dilemma as to where their main loyalties should lie.

Opposition activity takes other forms beyond the cultural sphere. The activists of KOR, independent trade unions and other opposition groups managed to distribute some 300,000 leaflets calling for a boycott of the recent parliamentary elections. The modernizing Catholic movement, OASIS, with between 45 and 80 thousand supporters, has similarly criticized participation in the present elections, and pledged its support for the democratic opposition. KOR remains the principal organized centre of political opposition, supporting independent activity in the country, among students and workers, especially in the Baltic ports.

Mass loyalties

The survival of such freedoms in Poland can be traced to a number of distinctive Polish factors. There is the powerful and independent Church, drawing on mass loyalties sympathetic, within shifting limits, since the mid 1970s to the opposition and human rights issues. There is the twice-enacted veto-power of the Sejm, which has shown itself uniquely capable of toppling the leadership of a Communist government. And there is the national tradition

of self-assertion, resistance and in the last resort determined struggle, of which the Soviet Union is evidently keenly aware. The Poles would not react to intervention as the Czechs did. Even a highly-placed party official will openly indicate what the Poles feel about Afghanistan.

Yet this space has severe limits and these appear to be narrowing. A particularly fierce campaign is afoot against those associated with the workers' paper *Robotnik*. One of its editors, Edmund Zdrozinski, and an editor of the peasants' independent magazine, Jan Kozlowski, have been subjected to trumped-up criminal charges and both are in prison. Others are subject to repeated periods of 48-hour detention.

Such detentions (48 hours being specified by the law as a maximum period pending charges and investigation) are regularly employed as a means of harassing dissenting members of the opposition, as are house searches, in which papers, money and typewriters are taken and never returned.

The "Flying University" itself is coming under increasing crippling preventive measures. The public, consisting of its earlier phase have been dropped, but even private courses are frustrated by police action. Moreover, students at official institutions are increasingly afraid to risk attendance (whereas in Czechoslovakia the unofficial students have already lost their rights to study in the official institutions). Now at most five or six courses are running in Warsaw, with some 10 or so students each, though other meetings of academics and intellectuals are held in more clandestine groups organized by young people themselves. I addressed one such group in a flat in a desolate

Warsaw housing complex and found an intense curiosity and desire to expand horizons, the deepest possible rejection of official ideology and a striking degree of sympathy for Mrs Thatcher.

I had been invited to lecture at the "Flying University" but the surveillance was so great that no lecture could be arranged. I spoke instead with its organizers—brave and honest people of differing views, whose current aim is to concentrate on unofficial publishing and preparing an independently minded educated elite for the future.

Young purists

They plan among other things, a series of texts, unavailable to the Polish reading public, of political thinkers, such as Bertrand Russell, Sir Isaiah Berlin, Raymond Aron, Sir Karl Popper and F. A. Hayek. Socialist writers evoke little interest. Indeed, in Poland the very word socialism has become hopelessly compromised: and Marxism, most agree, is quite dead. There are, it is true, some young purists at the University of Warsaw who recently staged a public performance of the tenth congress of the Soviet Communist Party with the aim of getting the audience to debate the various positions—the Workers' Opposition was clearly favoured—but they are a small minority. One person, introduced to us as someone with a surviving interest in Marx's thought, turned out to have developed a deep interest in Edmund Burke, whose "conservatism" he found especially appealing.

Many now fear an onslaught on independent publishing. A clear signal of this was the arrest of the resourceful Miroslaw Chojnicki, director of the remarkable NOWA publishing house which has produced some 55 titles during the past 24 months. Accused of receiving a stolen duplicating machine, he was eventually released after widespread protests.

Hitherto, the Poles could console themselves with the melancholy thought that their situation is the envy of the Czechs. But it is a situation whose terms are under constant negotiation between the regime, the ambivalent Church and the various forces within the opposition. The authorities have succeeded to a remarkable extent in managing and controlling it, deflecting demands for democratization by administrative measures, and retaining mass obedience, as could be seen in the polling booths in March, when citizens dutifully exercised their lack of choice. Of course, we cannot by definition know what the result of the election boycott campaign was, but many Poles regard the official turnout and voting figures with a surprising lack of disbelief. Such participation, someone observed to us, is a perfect expression of apathy. On the other hand, the level of popular frustration is very high, and may well be beyond the level of safety. With a disastrous economic situation and a debt to the West of some \$18,000m, the regime has no concentrate on retaining its control of an unstable and deteriorating situation in the face of utterly inflexible and unresponsive decision-making structures. Its strategy seems to involve rejecting all independent initiatives and eliminating the spaces that have existed for cultural autonomy.

The strategy of the opposition, in turn, is, and must be, evolutionary: the slow and steady building-up of independent initiatives and independent modes of thought as a defence against the present and a preparation for the future. It is a continuing battle—and, if detente should collapse, it may well be a losing one. In such circumstances, the Poles may find themselves nearer to a Czechoslovak future.

Many now fear an onslaught on independent publishing. A

Keeping out the EEC bias

Not everyone on this side of the Channel has grasped the implications of the proposals by President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt at Luxembourg on April 28 to reduce our contribution to the Community's budget by around £800m.

We are surprised every time the French and German governments enmesh themselves ever more closely in industrial, monetary and political interdependence. Monetary union between France and Germany within the next few years is, however, a near certainty if they maintain their present political will. The Paris-Bonn axis is also the political dynamo of Europe. President Pompidou welcomed us into the Community in 1973 because he preferred a London-Paris-Bonn triangle. But this concept was inconsistent with the British Labour government's foreign policies from March, 1974, until April, 1979.

Messrs Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt are as frustrated by the inefficiency of the Brussels bureaucrats as is Alf Garnett. They now see that the British Government will not finance huge payments to the smaller countries of the Community. They are not prepared to do so either. Consequently the financial mechanism of the Community operating since the Six signed the Treaty of Rome will probably change on the initiative of the French and German governments in response to the problem of the member states' equity of the British contribution.

Britain, France and Germany will be happier about the Community thereafter. The smaller countries, especially those such as Ireland, dependent on agriculture will be less happy. So we are probably moving towards a two-tier Community. The question is which tier is the one for us. Let there be no doubt about our answer. It must be that we will be in the top tier and that we insist on retaining our place in the Anglo-French/German triangle. With consequences for a million voters, United Kingdom Euro-MP's have the unenviable task of explaining the mysteries of the present Community to many bewildered

but nevertheless fair porters. So we are no ignorant of public opinion in the EEC.

I find that electors, out of their minds at ideas of harmonization treated by spurious to a Community, are not so tactless, rationally exhausted, as the policy. On the other hand, of them genuinely we must exercise leadership. Above all they want unity to exercise diplomatic leadership, free world alongside in competition. The United States, the member of Lord Canning helping to formulate unity's attitude to the Shah Khomeini's Iran, far from negligible.

If the Prime Minister before the Venice Council on June 12 a ceeds in pressing home the Scott report, which she came with of achieving at Luxembourg will be an almost achievement of value Britain and to the Co. But there is a cost of two other budgets. Agricultural will smash the existing mechanism to a within a couple of Greece's accession it will be followed probably by the Scott report, the Community's back to the drawing!

So the-EEC is on of an earthquake. We want to be buried in rubble. The voice of the British Community is the British Government in it has not been to be satisfied for its politics in the 1960s only about the organs a market for sheep are above all about derelict. We must emerge from the muddy earth, the top tier of the with the opportunity to exercise leadership.

John de Courcy

The author is *Man European Parliament* and a member of the British and Irish parliaments.

Yet another shocker from Maryland

Bernard Levin

You may recall that I have reported here, more than once, on the activities of a dangerous lunatic, Professor Jack Colvard Jones by name, who spends his time running about Maryland, USA, discovering things about mosquitoes that in my opinion would be much better undiscovered, and getting paid for doing so. I have summarized the contents of a number of papers he has written on the subject, such as "Nonheterosexual behaviour in mosquitoes" and "Are mosquitoes monogamous?" quoted a good deal of the remarkably disgusting stuff he turns out. The males make a series of rapid thrusts with their terminalia in the direction of the female's terminalia without actually clasping any structure of the female and repeatedly "balled upon the authorities" where he lives and works to get hold of him and lock him up.

My pleas have been ignored by the said authorities, and what is worse, every time I return to the subject he writes to me to express his pleasure and to ship me another consignment of papers and offprints concerning his work on the mosquito, and in particular on his favourite variety of the beast, the one called *Aedes aegypti*. I have the distinct impression that his research material before me, and in case there are readers of these words who did not see, or have forgotten, my earlier reports on the subject, and are therefore inclined to disbelieve me when I say that Professor Colvard ("You call me Jack" he says) is a public menace to both man and mosquito, I am obliged to present a further selection of the evidence.

In order to demonstrate, quickly and inconspicuously, that we are here dealing with one who is dead to all shame, I begin with a brief excerpt from

one of his slighter studies of the subject: "Aedes males can be artificially forced to copulate with a maximum of about five females. However, when virgin males freely copulate with an excess of females for one hour... their seminal vesicles are usually completely depleted... and their accessory glands reduced in diameter."

That is the kind of "flith" which Professor Colvard Jones is apparently eager to publish in periodicals readily available, as far as I have been able to discover, to readers of both sexes and all ages. You will hardly believe me when I tell you that I have accounts of his researches beside which such material appears perfectly suitable for your wife and servants to read. Just listen to this, for instance: it is the very first sentence of one of his papers (read, if you say, to Entomological Congress in Vienna, where they now no doubt think that all Americans are as crazy as Professor Colvard Jones):

While it has been known for many years that the external genitalia of male mosquitoes rotates 180° either to the right or left during the first day of adulthood, no explanation has been offered that could account for this occurrence.

Naturally, the Ardia of mosquito-persecutors has come up with an explanation, consisting of some mumbo-jumbo about the "vigorous peristaltic contractions of the hindgut"; it seems that a mosquito can't even have a stomach-ache in peace without some screwball putting on a white coat and laughing at the poor thing. But even that is nothing compared to a paper called "A Technique for Artificial Insemination of Aedes Mosquitoes" (Barney Jones has the effrontery to admit that this pseudo-scientific rubbish "was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland"). If I were a taxpayer in Maryland I would have a question or two to ask of the authorities there, I must say.

To start with, the Man with

the Missing Tile hints that the search for such a technique has hitherto baffled the greatest scientific brains of the world (I think it much more likely that the brains in question were so revolted by the suggestion that they should investigate the matter that they indignantly refused to do so, and goes on to boast that he has solved it—may, that he has devised apparatus which "allows one to place with great accuracy various substances into the reproductive system of the female mosquito"). (When he says that his system allows one to carry out this revolting activity, he naturally means himself; there is no reason to suppose that there is another investigator, mad or sane, willing to stoop so low.) He then goes on to describe the method in detail, first warning anyone so debased as to wish to emulate him that "Unless the female is fully anaesthetized by the use of a terminalium generally moves about so much that her cervix cannot be grasped suitably" and following the details with the complacent boast that

"With practice, the bursa copulatrix of a single Aedes female can be injected with great accuracy within less than two minutes". I have heard of men who anaesthetize ladies who reject their advances; a number of them are in Parkhurst at this very moment. But it seems to me that what Professor Colvard Jones has discovered is not a heap of unnecessary information about mosquitoes but a series of extraordinary recidivist sexual perversions, all of which he appears to practise. What else can he have discovered experimentally that is prevented by damaging or removing his seventh abdominal segment? That "We have seen many free-flying males form dense temporarily stationary clusters or rings about the body of a restrained female (I must say that I do not see the creature great credit to be restrained in such circumstances)... and that "Unrestrained males are known to attempt to clasp a vibrating tuning fork, but do not attempt to copulate".

Well, do I exaggerate? Here is a man who spends his time trying to persuade mosquitoes to copulate with tuning forks, and harness to publish the news. I have actually produced blue movies ("A cinematographic analysis was made...") of his activities, one of these being called "How Aedes males capture females"; in the advertisement for this degrading spectacle, I am happy to say, the swine has forgotten to include the name of the cinema at which it is running, which is just as well, for to judge by his summary of the plot, it would be raised by the police before they were ten minutes into the first showing.

Males generally fly with one prothoracic leg lifted in a searching position. As a male approaches a female from the rear, he executes an outside barrel-roll, and briefly appears to fly upside down underneath the female. As a consequence, the female literally flies into the male, and thus puts him in the best possible position for later orientation and copulation.

I dare say they think that, ladies and gentlemen, what we are up to at any rate. Professor Jones cannot claim not to be warned. I stop, then, and shall know about it is his knocking on his shoulder when he is summoned him to show cause why he be restrained, with suit to ensure that he use to go to work every with let alone a tuning-fork.

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Milton Obote's long-awaited comeback

Dr Milton Obote, once (and future?) president of Uganda, will probably not need this or any other diary to remind him that today is the day he said he would return to his protest country. As the tally of ex-presidents has increased by one since he made his announcement, we must wait upon today's events.

Nobody will be waiting more keenly than Professor Semakula Kiwanuka, a senior adviser to the recently ousted President Godfrey Binaisa who is now under house arrest and guarded by Tanzanian troops at State House, Entebbe. The professor, who is 40, will be doing so from the temporary safety of a rented house in Cambridge, and it is likely that he can disclose the immediate background of the coup.

He was one of the last to see Mr Binaisa as a free man and one of the first to learn of his intention to dismiss the army chief of staff, Brigadier David Oyite-Ojok, the move which directly caused his downfall.

had just decided it was comparatively safe enough to do so. On the Thursday, the President went home.

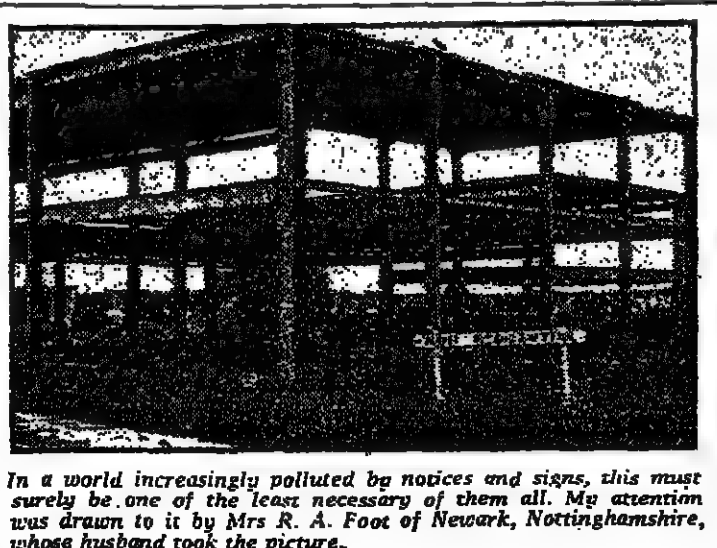
"I saw the President at his Nairobi hotel on the Wednesday night before I left for London, and I told him of my concern about the conduct of the army without trial in defiance of government wishes."

"The President said, 'I have reached the stage where I have to sack this man (the chief of staff). On a visit to England, I heard of an incident in Kampala in which the army killed six people and engaged in looting when they were supposed to be searching for arms in a joint operation with the police. The authorities knew nothing about this so-called operation, and that was the last straw for me.' On the Friday, the Brigadier was sacked."

But as we all know now, Mr Binaisa had bitten off more than he could chew and was deposed by pro-Obote elements in the army and the interim parliament, on the Saturday.

Professor Kiwanuka is bitterly disappointed that President Julius Nyerere, whose Tanzania many led the campaign to depose Idi Amin which ended just 13 months and now two coups ago, is apparently acquiescing in the present state of affairs.

The professor, who fled Uganda in 1976 and returned only last December after much reflection on the state of the past under Mr Binaisa, concludes that he was lucky to have left again when he did. "But I am going to find out what is going on and I shall campaign



In a world increasingly polluted by notices and signs, this must surely be one of the least necessary of them all. My attention was drawn to it by Mrs R. A. Foot of Newark, Nottinghamshire, whose husband took the picture.

for free and fair elections this year, under Commonwealth supervision if possible. I hope to go back and stand for parliament."

Re added: "A lot of people have said lately that Uganda is ungovernable. But what do you expect of a people who keep on having leaders imposed on them?" I cannot think of an answer to that.

I was in Uganda myself just a few weeks before the coup. Not surprisingly, I heard only one joke, which asked: how can you tell a Ugandan is drunk? Answer: he is the man driving in a straight line. Everybody else slaloms along the appalling, neglected roads with

their enormous potholes. The oddest thing I saw on the streets of Kampala was the driver's cab of a Soviet-made tank transporter, abandoned for more than a year in the middle of a narrow suburban road. I came across its trailer miles away the next day, on top of Mololo Hill which overlooks the desolated city. If anyone ever gets a firm grip on the reins of government in that tragic land of a country, he is going to have a lot of clearing up to do.

Saddled...

Another "casualty" to add to the list, published in this column last week, of those em-

barrassed in one way or another by the continuing confusion over the Olympic Games is a small company called Catherston Associates of Brockenhurst, Hampshire.

The firm was specially set up by Anthony Lorison-Clarke and John Bizzard to market "shirts, belts, enamelled badges and the like in aid of the British Equestrian Olympic team. As luck would have it, the British Equestrian Federation was among the first sporting bodies in this country to join the boycott in response to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's only partly successful appeal.

So now the two men, both lecturers at Southampton College of Higher Education, find themselves sitting on a mound of shirts and enamelled items worth more than £8,000. But Mr Lorison-Clarke, who also runs a stud farm and whose wife, Jeanie, is a world-class dressage rider, tells me that all is far from lost.

"We started marketing our things in February last year and we managed to sell about £30,000-worth in a year. Although the campaign was naturally pegged to the Olympic Games, these are really just the culmination of a four-year cycle of fund-raising which is also intended to help with training and sending teams to foreign competitions. It is not as if any money raised is going to be wasted or not spent in the cause of the sport," he said.

Nonetheless, Catherston Associates has no ambition to be left with shirts worth £5,000 and other items worth £3,000. They have been looking

at designs for an superimpose on the morit of a Union five horseshoes as coloured like the Olympic rings. The overriding names of the national competition, wood, Rotterdam at bleau in August to replace the Olyn and, if all goes well, "correcting" the stock will stay the

Knock-out

A Metropolitan Police has already sent every sign of a hand-in the be sense.

The London club a-side, football which has just been round has drawn passion of no less children, which mal petition three times any other football in world, according to spokesman for Ne Yard.

This time there 500 teams of girls which ought to be of a record as well ment, sponsored by Bank, functions on basis and is org supervised by local all over the capital only right, the final Wembley on October

Dan vat



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R BUSH BOWS OUT

withdrawal of Mr George confirms what had been said for some time: that Mr d Reagan is bound to be a publican candidate in the can Presidential election. As secured this position because of the misadventure by Mr Bush at a critical in his campaign. Shortly the New Hampshire took February Mr Bush looked the more likely Republican. He had led the field Iowa caucuses just before he is younger than Mr 1, whose sixty-nine years is an electoral handicap; did not have the same reputation as an extremist, therefore, better to appeal to those outside the Republican whom a Republican must if he is to win the

Mr Bush made two mis New Hampshire, which near trivial to British eyes a reminder of how a ng candidate may be by even a small incident, sh tried to prevent the Republican candidates taking part in a public that had been billed as imply between him and gan. There can be little that the Reagan forces d in a little sharp prac not of a kind to occasion urprise in a Presidential n. Mr Bush was made to v somewhat boorish in o respect public debate declared candidates and, amazingly, slow to react ical thrust from his pponent. Then he v Hampshire during the days of the campaign, wounding sensibilities in all state for whom the of the first primaries y four years is the great vent in its life. r of these episodes re- al seriously upon Mr pacity to be an effective t. But they contributed eal to his defeat in New re, and that defeat i the momentum of his t. Only if he could t himself as the candidate eal to a wider public s, hope to draw the a faithful away from

ING A BASE IN BUENOS AIRES

natural that Brazil and i should want to make of the recent visit to Aires by President lo. It was the first such Brazilian President for years, and it opened up abilities for the future is could be laid for co- both economic and Brazil and Argentina wo richest and most in- countries in South Traditionally they have is, and that has stood in f their pooling their re- it if they started work- her, instead of against r, they could transform of South America and rest of the world to e notice of it. Brazil, opulation of 120 million id economic growth in ars, is already an im- resence on the world scene. Argentina, once "the United States of erica", also has enorm- ally, though its growth stunted by economic al mismanagement.

the four-day visit Figueiredo and Presla signed a number of s covering a wide subjects, among them operation, the linking dional electricity grids, olelectric projects and

stance muddle.
taining Adam
ad with interest David cle. "Fresh thoughts on our the maintenance (May 12). However, I to take him up on a pouts. He rightly says y both parties contribute d down of a marriage and... courts already virtu- conduct in considering vision" and yet it is in the vast majority of is treated as the guilty is given a life sentence maintenance. v where young children ed financial provisions made for them, but in a e women are demand- ing equal rights and op- life-long maintenance is nism and an encourage- solence. It only prolongs and antagonism that orce if the ex-partners ether through mainten- far better that both ake the opportunity to independently, say with of the capital acquired marriage, where the woman has d for many years the relief system proposed could operate to allow over the first few years nee feet in a new job. een suggests guidelines into account the second habitee's income in cas- former wife's mainten- is it patently unfair that o has a job and a house e have to contribute to t of another, possibly man, who has the luxury not to work or perhaps d good work with e with Mr Green when

Mr Reagan. To be convincing Mr Bush had to keep on winning in the primaries, in which all registered Republican voters not just the party enthusiasts are able to vote. Success would have had a cumulative effect: so too did defeat. The way was thus left clear for Mr Reagan, but it would be a mistake to assume that he has grasped the nomination merely by default. He has over the years established a strong hold over the affections of Republican loyalists. If party sentiment, as distinct from calculation, had determined the matter, he not President Ford would have been the Republican candidate in 1976. Mr Reagan is brilliant on television and radio, as might perhaps be expected of a former actor. He is an accomplished public speaker, who is at his most adept in encouraging the converted. His right-wing views, which previously earned him the reputation of an extremist, are now much nearer the mainstream of American popular sentiment as public opinion itself moves right.

So Mr Reagan, while benefiting from the errors of his most formidable opponent, has secured the nomination by zeal and skilful campaigning. But if he is to be the next President he now has to fight a rather different battle. Every challenger for the White House—sometimes, as in the case of President Carter this year and President Ford in 1976, this applies to the incumbent as well—has to conduct two distinct campaigns. One is to obtain the nomination of his party, the other is to win the election itself. They generally require rather different tactics, or at least an adjustment of tone. In 1976 Mr Carter showed great skill and determination in getting the Democratic nomination, but then seemed to run out of steam and ideas in the contest against Ford—so that a overwhelming lead in the polls melted away to a very narrow margin.

The task before Mr Reagan now is rather more subtle than is sometimes supposed. It is a popular error to imagine that he got his grip on the nomination simply by appealing to Republican diehards. If his attraction

scientific and technological co-operation. Certain trade barriers were removed. But there is bound to be scepticism about the possibility of overcoming differences so quickly, rooted as they are in the two countries' histories. Brazil, which took the initiative, is now an expanding industrial power which is going through a difficult period. Argentina is more defensive, having been well ahead of Brazil economically at the beginning of the century but having then watched with some resentment while Brazil proceeded to outstrip it. It is significant that the meeting, and the attempt to overcome past differences, has come at a time when both countries have had their disagreements with the United States, whose influence, in South America as elsewhere, is in decline. Both countries have been resentful of pressure from Washington on human rights. Brazil in the early days of the Carter administration, Argentina more recently. Both countries have also been under pressure from the Americans over their nuclear energy programmes. Neither of them has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, and they have both turned to West Germany for help. Both have also been reluctant to help the United States by joining in an economic embargo of the Soviet Union over the invasion

he suggests that settlements following divorce or separation have been tailored for the benefit of the better off. If the law is to be fair, it should account of a situation where, for example, the non-working wife of a well-paid man becomes bored with her wifely duties and can with unpleasantness drive her husband from his home in the confident expectation that she will get a large personal income, a good amount of capital, and all the time in the world to do her own thing. Whereas the prospect of, say, a third of a policeman's or a teacher's salary doesn't encourage a woman to break free from the shackles of domesticity. I think the time has come for a radical re-thinking of what most certainly is, the maintenance muddle. Yours faithfully, KIRSTINE ADAM, 12 West Mill Road, Colinton, Edinburgh. May 16.

The right to know

From Mr P. B. Matthews
Sir, Your leader on British Steel v Granada Television (May 8) cannot be allowed to pass without comment. You seem quite unaware that the Court of Appeal has gone out of its way for the first time in English law, expressly to recognize in principle the existence of a journalist's immunity from disclosure of sources, and this is so notwithstanding the Court exercised a discretion to deny the immunity in the instant case. However, that may be, you say that the present decision "will be that corruption, incompetence and unnecessary secrecy will flourish..." But

were confined to them he would not, now be ahead of Mr Carter in the opinion polls. Nor would he have won the support in some primaries of normally Democratic industrial workers and their families, who crossed over to vote for him in the Republican primary.

So Mr Reagan is not faced with the task of extending his appeal beyond his party base, as candidates often have to do at this stage. He has done that already. The adjustment that he has to make is to conduct his campaign at a level that will continue to arouse the enthusiasm of his more ardent supporters but will also enable him to withstand the more rigorous scrutiny to which he will now be subjected by the press and broadcasters, and the sustained assaults that the Democrats will now direct at him. It is an adjustment not from right to centre, but from the more simplistic to the more carefully reasoned. He will have to sound not so much like an attractive man who might possibly be President, but like a responsible man who expects to be President.

Part of his charm for many people has lain in his readiness to make the kind of forthright and indiscreet remark that many other politicians avoid. He has accompanied this with a tendency on occasion to make rash and absurd comments that any politician ought to avoid. Talk, whether hypothetical or not, about a possible blockade of Cuba as a counter to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is not reassuring from the man who may well be the next President. It is not encouraging to hear him dismiss the energy crisis with the assertion that the United States is "an energy-rich nation".

If he becomes President he will in all probability be more sensible and pragmatic than his more empty campaign flourishes might suggest. His record as Governor of California confirms this. If he is to conduct the second part of his campaign for the White House as successfully as he has accomplished the first, he will have to ensure that he does not provide verbal hostages to opponents and critics who will be ready to seize whatever he offers them.

of Afghanistan. So a meeting of this sort is bound to look like a joint statement that they intend to go their own way, and not only in matters of nuclear technology.

One of the main elements in the final declaration was a strong statement of democratic principles, committing both Governments to a pluralist system. If this was adhered to it would be a very constructive outcome of the Buenos Aires meeting, but more tangible evidence will be needed on this, too. The Argentine military Government has frequently spoken of returning the country to a democratic system, but it has always made it clear that this would be on its own terms, and very little progress has been made so far. In Brazil, there has been a genuine commitment to *abertura*, or gradual liberalization, but there, too, there are limits to the process and a determination to retain power in what the military see as the right hands.

The Buenos Aires summit, then, was full of possibilities—of cooperation between two complementary economies, and of an end to the grim realities of military dictatorship. It was also perfectly normal that the two countries of this size should want to develop a more mature relationship with the United States. It remains to be seen how far the promise is fulfilled.

the law does not protect third parties who attempt to conceal their corruption or incompetence from the public. It is not the law that should doubt constitute "iniquity", in which there is no right to confidence. As for "unnecessary secrecy", this goes directly to a clash of values between the journalist and the lawyer: the journalist awards the citizen a much more restricted right of privacy than the lawyer, who holds a person entitled to restrain the communication of confidential information, confidentially acquired.

You appear to try to argue that, in any case, informants will refuse to come forward, but you adduce no evidence whatever for this empirical generalization. I could just as easily assert that to permit discovery in some cases would discourage persons from giving false information to the media, and thus reducing the incidence of defamation would be a good thing.

Finally, may I say I agree that "Lord Denning this time is on the wrong side". He proposes unreasonably to withhold from some future plaintiffs (though not British Steel) the fundamental right of every litigant, that to know who has caused him the wrong of which he complains, which right was so clearly established by the House of Lords in *Norwich Pharmacal v Customs and Excise Commissioners* [1974] AC 133. It should not matter whether the wrongdoer breaches the plaintiff's confidence, defames his reputation, or attacks him with a bicycle chain: if anyone, journalist or not, is aware of the wrongdoer's identity, the plaintiff has a right to know. Yours faithfully, PAUL MATTHEWS, 109 Camden Road, NW1. May 21.

Possible damage from aerosols

From Sir Ralph Varney

I was interested to read the report by your Science Editor on May 19 about the effect of fluorocarbons on the ozone layer and the likely incidence of skin cancer in humans as a result of the use of aerosols. I have asked many scientists in this field over several years now what is likely to be the effect on plants and animals, and on the rates of biological production of a small percentage change in the incidence of ultra-violet radiation penetrating the ozone layer and reaching the earth's surface, and no one has been able to tell me, perhaps because in this context, that sort of research would stultify our anthropomorphic bias.

Wouldn't it be wise to pause and disperse for a while with the labour-saving luxury of the aerosol while we conduct some basic research on the effects of hydrocarbons this side of the tropopause? There wasn't any life on this planet before the ozone layer was made, who have banned the use of FCC for aerosols, are trying to exert pressure on the United Kingdom and other European countries to impose a similar ban. The conclusions of the two scientific boards involved—the National Academy of Sciences in the United States and the Stratospheric Research Advisory Committee in the United Kingdom—were closely similar. They agreed that the ultimate predicted ozone depletion due to FCC would be in the range of 16-21 per cent, namely, nearly a factor of two greater than that predicted in 1976, when the National Academy of Sciences and the United Kingdom Department of the Environment produced their first report on this problem.

As a member of the Stratospheric Research Advisory Committee (which reported to the Department of the Environment), I strongly support legislative action to limit non-essential use of FCC, along the lines of the United States federal legislation. I would emphasise that the use of FCC is not responsible for the earlier sections of Pollution Paper No 15 which presented only the views of the Department of the Environment and the Government. As I have indicated above, the use of FCC does not reflect adequately the concern felt by many members of the international scientific community. Yours faithfully, M. A. A. CLYNE, Reader in Physical Chemistry, Queen Mary College, University of London, Mile End Road, E1. May 21.

London tower blocks
From the Editor of the RIBA Journal
Sir, I find it remarkable that in Alan Hamilton's little polemic against the tower blocks of the City (London Diary, May 22)—illustrated by the paintings of John Spencer-Churchill—he should wax so lyrically about the view from Waterloo Bridge in 1845. Clearly, Sir, he stood upon the site of the old tower, and he would have seen a desert of rubble and debris—the aftermath of Herr Hitler's very own method of environmental improvement.

Far from providing a warning against tower blocks, Spencer-Churchill's pictures admirably point the way to the future. One only needs to go to Tower Bridge to see the environmental damage and the blocking of vistas that lower but more massive buildings can cause. Skyscrapers on the other hand provide a dramatic backdrop to buildings of the past. In Budapest, for example, a variety of views and vistas. Indeed, the composition of Spencer-Churchill's painting is improved by the additions of the past 34 years. The strong diagonal of the new walkway along the front of the National Theatre leads the eye to the dramatic spire of the National Westminster building, and then down past the lesser towers to the centre piece of St Paul's. A much better painting than his earlier *Canaletto* critic, by the painter, RIBA, JOSEPH RAY, Editor, 66 Portland Place, W1. May 22.

Nuclear proliferation
From Brigadier Sir John Smyth, VC
Sir, Lord Carver of course made the all-important point in his letter to you, published today (May 16), that there is absolutely no possibility, and never has been, that our small British nuclear weapon should be used against the Russians in a war in which the United States were not engaged.

Whether Britain should have any nuclear weapons at all is quite a different matter and I personally am in agreement with the present Government that we should have them, for two reasons. It would prevent any blackmail from a small nation which possessed nuclear weapons which we didn't have and lessen our support for the United States which have sheltered the non-communist world for many years.

Later in his letter Lord Carver discusses the vexed question as to whether nuclear weapons should be abolished. He hedges on this, when he says that he thinks nuclear weapons should be reduced but, certainly not abolished. Nuclear war is abhorrent to the whole world and I include Russia. But it is not prevented by bestial-browed politicians signing bits of paper. Peace can only be ensured by being ready to defend it. Yours etc, JACKIE SMYTH, 807 Nelson House, Dolphin Square, SW1. May 16.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Control over union secondary action

From Mr Alan Campbell, QC

Sir, An examination of the complex provisions of clause 16 of the Employment Bill reveals an intention to reflect the "first, supplier, first customer" concept; to entrench the legality of all industrial action within this ambit; also to legalise the "repercussive" effect of such action against third parties.

If a union in dispute with A wishes to take secondary action against B in order to bring pressure to bear on A, it can lawfully instruct its members not to handle the goods of C at B premises. The fact that neither B nor C, is in dispute with the union, and employs no members of the union in dispute with A, is not to the point. Furthermore, the instructions may be given lawfully without prior warning, and at times even without the knowledge of those adversely affected. There is no restraint on "sympathetic" action, or a show of "solidarity", as such.

Although the union cannot instruct its members to prevent the delivery of goods from C to B, the practical effect of an instruction not to handle the goods of C at B premises will be to allow a bottleneck of goods to build up, with the result that B will refuse to take any further goods from C. In these circumstances C will have no legal redress as the action taken against B will be "direct" within the meaning of the new convoluted statutory definition.

Furthermore, as the object of the union in dispute with A would be to affect supplies of goods or services between B and A, it would be unusual for such industrial action to be taken unless it were "likely" to have that result. In this context the issue is not whether the action taken by the union in dispute, or

any other union by way of support, is likely to further the trade dispute; but whether it is likely to prevent or disrupt the supply of goods and services between A and B.

There are circumstances where the legality of secondary action could be curbed. For example, where a union in dispute with a newspaper over recognition sent an ultimatum to would-be advertisers to "black" the newspaper or else be "blackened" by all newspapers. But it is all too apparent that any trade union official acting on sound legal advice (or "careful guidance" by the TUC) could avoid such pitfalls and achieve his ends by resort to other means; and do so lawfully. According to the opinion of Viscount Radcliffe the question of putting a man out of business by resort to secondary action ought to be considered according to its substance; and that by its substance should be either licensed, controlled, or forbidden. Although it may be said that the provisions of clause 16 would control secondary action, the fact of the matter is that the measure of licence proposed is very wide, and that what is forbidden could well be of little practical consequence.

It would appear that this assessment of the situation is shared by the TUC, which (according to *The Times*, May 21, page 2, col 9) "thinks there will still remain lawful opportunities for unions to take sympathetic, or blacking action designed to increase pressure on an employer, his customers and suppliers" and proposes to provide such "careful guidance" as is appropriate.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ALAN CAMPBELL, 1 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, ECA. May 21.

Civil Service cuts

From Mr Ray Hurst

Sir, The Prime Minister's announcement of further cuts in the Civil Service is bad news for school-leavers. These cuts, along with those being effected in local government and other public services, can only aggravate what is already a young unemployment situation which has now reached crisis proportions in some parts of the country.

A large proportion of the cuts in public services are being achieved "without significant compulsory redundancies"—in other words through the now well-practised method of "natural wastage". This policy inevitably results in total bans on or savage reductions in recruitment and this has more adverse effects on young people than on any other age group. Also, because of "natural wastage" means few redundancies the reaction of some trade unions is complacent.

School-leavers do not have protection of trade unions, but it is those who will bear the main burden of this policy. This will particularly apply to those residing in the least developed parts of the country. Over 60 per cent of the total notified vacancies for young people at Careers Offices are in London and the South-east. One wonders, whether the Government is in danger of assuming that this "southern bias" is a natural condition. It is the position affecting young people nationally, which is unfortunately does not. Yours faithfully, RAY HURST, HAYWARD SECRETARY, The Institute of Careers Officers, 51 St Paul's Churchyard, Middleborough, Cleveland. May 16.

Life under communism

From Miss Ursula McClean

Sir, Anyone who was lucky enough to hear some of the words of the late distinguished Hungarian poet (ranging in outlook from convinced communist to devout Catholic) who visited Britain in March will, I am sure, agree with me in disputing George Theiner's statement (May 16) that "you will not find much to like in Hungary". In Budapest because censorship "bars the majority" of the country's "best authors" I do not know what Mr Theiner was last in a Budapest bookshop—or if he knows a certain amount of Hungarian as I do and is therefore in some position to judge—but visitors to that city can verify that there is a wide variety of literature available, both contemporary Hungarian and translated works.

Recent publications include works by the philosopher Imre Kertész, perhaps Hungary's most distinguished "dissident", who disagrees strongly enough with the current policies of her country to emigrate to Australia.

The excellence or otherwise of the literature are always a matter of judgement, of course, but there is enough contemporary Hungarian literature now available in English translation to refute Mr Theiner's sweeping and arrogant generalization, as anyone who takes the trouble to look at recent issues

Attack on Mind official

From Professor Sir Denis Hill

Sir, You reported (May 15), the debate in the House about the activities of Mind, and the accusations of Mr van Strubenze that the organization had now got into the hands of professional agitators, detailing in particular the previous role of the Director, Mr Tony Smythe.

The debate was concerned about the rightness that £250,000 a year of taxpayers' money should be given to Mind in its present form. It was noted that Mr David Ennals who became Secretary of State, had previously been the Director of Mind, and in fact, I believe, was largely instrumental in converting the previous, much respected, National Association for Mental Health to its present role and change of title.

The local work of Mind continues to be most valuable and is receiving much public support, but it is not only Mr van Strubenze who is extremely critical of its central political activity. After reading the book *A Human Condition*, written by the American legal adviser to Mind, Mr Larry Gordin, and published as an official document of policy by the organization, I was not the only vice-president to resign in protest. That protest, of course, had little effect, but I have advised wherever I could, that donations to the central activities of the organization should be withdrawn, and its local activities on behalf of patients, fully supported.

Yours faithfully, DENIS HILL, Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry, University of London, 71 Cottenham Park Road, SW20. May 20.

of the New Hungarian Quarterly

for instance, can verify. Incidentally Mr Theiner does not seem to be aware that there is no censor's office in Hungary (though there are laws which ban pornography and sedition) or that authors whose works are turned down by a publisher, can, and often do, have them printed at their own expense.

No doubt "capitalist" London still has the edge over communist Budapest in the number of fields—Britain is still one of the richer countries of the world—though I do not think the literary is one of them. But it might be worth considering one or two of the advantages which in my view (after seven years' residence and frequent visits) Budapest enjoys. The lack of mugging is one of them as Catholic poet János Pilinszky would no doubt agree, since he was attacked and robbed £400 in London during his visit with the other poets in March. Full employment—a United Nations declared human right which our society keeps rather quiet about—is another. And so might I suggest, is the fact that Hungary, the ally of the Soviet Union, has not been pressurized into having nuclear missiles on her soil, as have been the West European allies of the United States. Yours faithfully, URSULA MCCLEAN, 32a Cornwall Gardens, SW7. May 15.

Averting a crash

From Mr D. H. Tew

Sir, I was saddened and disturbed to read your report (May 6) on the difficulties that Locomotion Enterprises Ltd. had encountered in their work on the restoration of RMS Warrior. Saddened, because I believe that the work this firm has done, particularly in constructing working replicas of historic railway locomotives, has provided a unique insight into technological history that a study of literary sources alone could not provide. The expertise that this firm has now built up can nowhere else be matched and it would be a tragedy if it were to collapse, while the loss of employment in an area of high unemployment would be a human tragedy.

But I am disturbed at contemplating how a firm like this could have received such a firm impression that a contract existed as to carry out £28,000 worth of work, and to be told that no contract existed, so the £28,000 could not be paid. The society of which I have the honour

Disputed view of Saudi Arabia

From Mr H. St John Basil Armitage
Sir, Mr Timothy Sisley's series of articles on Saudi Arabia (May 18 to 23) fall short of the reasonable balanced nature of reporting expected of *The Times*.

In his letter (May 22) her Majesty's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia commented on one of Mr Sisley's most damaging allegations, the maligning of Prince Naif, the Minister of the Interior, and his deputy, Mr al-Awail. But it is not only their role which Mr Sisley misconstrued in such misleading fashion.

The problems and frustrations facing both nationals and foreigners in Saudi Arabia are not new. The conditions under which they endured have been proved beyond recognition in recent years. Mr Sisley's claim (May 22) that foreigners "are under the constant pressure of anxiety for their safety" further maligns the host and invites the guest to the detriment of their mutual interests.

The series purports to examine certain aspects of the situation in Saudi Arabia but, with the exception of the article on foreign relations (May 20), for the most part merely repeats hackneyed Western news in which firm presentation of fact is more clearly and readily identified with the preconception of decay, decadence and dissent than with fact.

What is the nature and extent of Saudi Arabian problems and practices, the series contributes only to Western misunderstanding and in consequence Saudi Arabian concern that the West should so misrepresent them to the world. Yours faithfully, H. ST JOHN ARMITAGE, The Old Vicarage, East Horrington, Near Wrexham, Shropshire, Shropshire.

From Mr Richard Ellis

Sir, The series of articles by Timothy Sisley and your headline of May 22 that "Saudis show a growing hostility and harshness to foreigners in their country" are misleading to a degree which calls for comment.

I have worked for some time in a government ministry in Saudi Arabia and am the only Westerner in my department. I can assure you that courtesy is not confined to the desert and I have not experienced "a very unpleasant" from Saudis, young or old.

In my official duties or when shopping or travelling with my wife we have been treated by the Saudis with courtesy, helpfulness and good humour, attributes often lacking elsewhere in our travels.

We return to the Kingdom tomorrow without the trepidation which might be expected from reading Mr Sisley's ill-informed reporting on the attitudes of the people of Saudi Arabia.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, RICHARD ELLIS, 16 Fisher Close, Rythe, Kent. May 22.

Arab view of London

From Mr R. Dellagiacoma

Sir, I do not quite follow the argument of Sir Patrick McCorry's letter (May 22) about the Arabs having to put their house in order because "rightly or wrongly" we in Britain are under the impression that their behaviour is a much more serious on the four counts he lists.

If what we believe and feel about them is right, the argument runs smoothly enough. But if we are under a wrong impression, it is we who have to put our house in order in these four respects, not they! Yours faithfully, RAPHAEL DELLAGIACOMA, 1 Cofren Road, West Heath, Birmingham. May 22.

Children's book awards

From Mr David Gadsby

Sir, The Arts Council should think again (Brian Alderson's article on children's books, May 7). Children's book publishers were delighted to learn that one of the first national book awards should be for children's literature. But Brian Alderson is right: if the Arts Council wanted to travel into the territory of children's books, it should be needs to look at the map before-hand.

We are far from happy at the way in which this year's selection of prizes took place, and we look forward to a much more considered approach next time. Yours faithfully, DAVID GADSBY, Chairman, Executive Committee, Children's Book Group, Publishers' Association, 85 Bedford Row, WC1. May 21.

Such a tasty dish

From Mrs Brigit Grafton Green

Sir, May I take your interesting correspondence on peas potage in another direction further back? So far your correspondents have written of the Middle Ages. I feel pretty sure, however, that peas potage was already old when the fourteenth-century rhyme began—and not merely nine days old, either.

The Roman cookery writer Apicius (time of Tiberius) has nine recipes for peas or dishes with peas. One bears enough resemblance to peas potage to suggest it may be the ancestor of later peas potages. It contains dried peas, barley, allowed to cool, left cold and stirred from time to time, then pouched with onion, hard-boiled egg, vinegar, oil, honey and garum (Roman liquid equivalent to salt).

A hundred members of my local archaeological society celebrated last Christmas with a full-dress (toga or tunic, according to sex) banquet at which 20 dishes from Apicius were served seriatim by modern slaves. They signified a modern appreciation of peas potage (which appeared as *Pisa Trita* on the menu) by demolishing it with gusto. Yours faithfully, BRIGIT GRAFTON GREEN, 83 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11.

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

To: THE FINANCIAL DIRECTOR
From: HEAD OF ACCOUNTS
Re: EXPENSE ACCOUNTING

I would like to bring to your attention the situation in the Accounts Department regarding Expense Accounting.

Frankly, the job is getting on top of us.

The administrative time and effort involved in handling IOU's, cash advances, travellers cheques, foreign currencies, bills and petty cash vouchers would be better spent on more profitable business.

I have recently investigated the possibilities of company charge cards and would strongly recommend a Company Barclaycard to each member of staff who regularly submits expense claims.

Not only would this greatly reduce paperwork, it would provide stricter control over who spends money, where, when and why.

Could you please ask your secretary to ring me so that we can fix an appointment to discuss this in more detail.

Incidentally, could you also ask her not to hang up if I don't answer immediately, as it takes me some time to find my telephone.

Over 10,000 companies already use Company Barclaycard system.
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Barclaycard Centre, Northampton NN1 1S
Or phone Northampton (0604) 21100 ext.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 12. Dealings End, May 30. § Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWSInstitute predicts average
inflation rate of 15 pc next
year with present policies

By David Blake
Economics Editor

The Government's economic policies will have little success in bringing down the rate of inflation over the next two years, according to the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

Instead, they are likely to impose a severe squeeze on industry, leading to falling investment which is likely to harm the prospects for growth for some years.

The institute forecasts two million unemployed at the end of 1981, with the total still rising, inflation averaging 15 per cent next year after 17 per cent in 1980, and a company sector deficit of £10,000m this year and even more in 1981 for the non-financial sector.

Notably more gloomy than its previous assessments of the likely pattern of output over the next two years, the institute's forecast remains more optimistic than most other forecasters, including the Treasury which predicts a 2½ per cent drop.

The institute's predictions, contained in the latest issue of its quarterly Review, out today, are that output will fall by just over 1 per cent this year and that the recession will continue well into 1981.

At the heart of the institute's rejection of the current government policy is the belief that it will fail to moderate pay settlements. The institute has long been the leading advocate of incomes policy and recent developments have reinforced it in this view.

It believes that wage rises will continue at a high rate through the next pay round, with average earnings in the fourth quarter of 1981 standing 18½ per cent above their level

in the fourth quarter of this year.

Such an increase would be well above the level which the Government thinks acceptable. It represents only a one percentage point drop on the likely level during the current pay round.

The impact of these high pay rises on the corporate sector is expected to be worse than during the severe recession of 1974/5, when there were numerous bankruptcies and unemployment rose sharply.

Gross trading profits of the non-oil company sector are expected to fall to £12,500m in 1975, compared to £8,750m in 1975, which was the worst previous year.

The institute argues that increases in profit margins are needed to restore investment as well as cuts in money wage increases to set down inflation, but at present the short-run paths of such economic indicators as output are pointing away from the direction needed in the longer run. Even inflation will rise a long time before it comes down, requiring several years before it reaches single figures.

It rejects what it calls the "comfortable" view that the economy will somehow or other return to a natural equilibrium under present policies. Instead, it argues that future prospects for output are being hurt by reduced investment and it gives warning of the risk of a slide from recession into depression.

The institute also rejects the suggestion by Professor James Callaghan that the Government should administer a short sharp shock to the economy, perhaps by not allowing money supply to grow at all.

Such a policy is unlikely to

change attitudes, the institute concludes, pointing out that tough government monetary statements a year ago have not held down wages.

"A year ago we expressed our scepticism about any direct link between money supply targets and wage settlements and events so far have justified that scepticism," the institute says. It adds that the warning that trying to administer a shock to the system could produce a financial collapse and a collapse of output.

Although the institute does not expect the monetary targets to have much effect on reducing inflation, which is expected to be at 14 per cent even at the end of 1981, it thinks that the Government will be able to keep the money supply under fairly tight control.

During the current financial year it is expected to grow by 8 per cent and next financial year it is expected to expand by 8 per cent.

Both figures are consistent with the Government's medium term financial plan. But borrowing is expected to rise slightly next year to £8,000m from £7,900m this year.

The institute expects real earnings to continue to rise in spite of mounting unemployment and it forecasts a continuing deficit on our balance of payments. It has revised upwards its estimate of the likely deficit this year from £1,600m in its February review to £2,500m in the latest issue.

A warning that the chances of success for the Government's policy have narrowed comes in the latest issue of the *Arner Bank Review*. This says that continuing high inflation and pay settlements are putting the Government's long term strategy at risk.

Summary of National Institute of Economic and Social Research forecast

	Real gdp (per cent change, 1975 prices)	Real personal income (per cent change, 1975 prices)	Unemployment (fourth quarter million)	Money supply (fourth quarter change in £100 million)	Consumer credit (fourth quarter change in £100 million)	Current account balance (per cent change, 1975 prices)	Public sector borrowing requirement (fiscal year 1980-81 £100 million)
1978	3.0	5.6	1.28	11.4	5.6	0.9	9.3
1979	1.7	5.0	1.23	10	12.0	-2.4	9.1
1980	-1.1	2.1	1.60	9	17.2	-2.6	7.9
1981	0.5	1.2	1.98	8	14.9	-1.3	8.0

(a) Great Britain, wholly unemployed, excluding school-leavers.

Kaiser may
expand
aluminium
smelter

By Edward Townsend

Kaiser Aluminium of America remains interested in expanding the Anglesey aluminium smelter, which it operates in the United Kingdom, in a cold re-charge, the British power authorities have agreed to Kaiser's request for energy supplies at reduced cost.

Mr Jesse Erickson, a Kaiser vice-president, said in London that the talks were "in recess". However, the corporation is expanding the Anglesey plant and a smelter at Voerde in West Germany, "given the right economic conditions".

The Anglesey smelter produces metal at the rate of 112,000 tons a year, with a rated capacity of 100,000 tons. It was one of Kaiser's better smelters, Mr Erickson said, and was providing a very satisfactory return.

Investment in Britain's three big aluminium smelters, built in the 1960s, was attracted by the provision of contracts for cheap power, the details of which have never been revealed. The Government now fears that a repetition of such deals could trigger claims from other energy intensive industries.

The most likely places for new aluminium smelting capacity to cope with demand over the next decade are those which can supply relatively cheap energy.

Kaiser will be increasing its metal supply as the result of expansion of smelters in which it has interests at Bahrain and Queensland, Australia. But it is keen to boost output in Europe because the smelters are close to centres of demand for the metal and have access to skilled labour.

Mr Erickson forecast that, with a recession in the United States, aluminium shipments would fall by about 5 per cent this year, although on a world basis, shipments would grow by 2 to 3 per cent.

Ministers aim to boost
Scandinavian trade

By John Huxley

British, Norwegian and Swedish trade ministers have completed a week of talks aimed at expanding business and economic cooperation between the United Kingdom and Scandinavia. Norway and Sweden are regarded as key European Free Trade Association (EFTA) markets and last year generated trade worth more than £6,000m.

During a six-day visit Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State for Trade, held discussions with his opposite numbers in Norway and Sweden.

In Oslo he attended a seminar arranged by the British Consulate and addressed a joint session of the British Business Forum and the Anglo-Norwegian Society.

His three day schedule in Sweden ended with a visit to the Saab-Scania plant at Soderhamn.

British exports to Norway rose from £650m in 1978 to £769m last year. At the same time United Kingdom imports from Norway fell slightly from £1,445m to £1,327m.

About two-thirds of this was accounted for by imports taken mostly from the Elvika and Frigg fields. The rest are the more traditional products—iron and steel, paper and board.

Britain has been Norway's largest export market since 1975, and her third largest supplier. Norway ranks 13th among United Kingdom export markets. Principal exports are

petroleum products, some of which are re-exports, machinery, transport and clothing.

Mr Eyre said trade links with Norway and Sweden were traditionally strong and he was optimistic that they could be developed further.

Although Norway decided to remain outside the European Community, trade ministers believe there are several areas where cooperation may still be encouraged, especially in North Sea operations.

Britain has been anxious to win a greater share of work from the Norwegian sector, and especially from the Statfjord field, which straddles the median line.

There is still a possibility of cooperation in setting up a gas-gathering pipeline, although increasingly it looks as though Britain will feel able to act alone.

At the same time, Norway is stepping up efforts to increase sales in the United Kingdom. Its exports council in London has recently been strengthened by the recruitment of a British market research consultant.

Industrialists are more confident that the high wage costs, which have reduced the competitiveness of Norwegian goods, are now under closer control.

Norway is particularly anxious to expand its non-fuel exports, a move reflecting efforts made to stimulate manufacturers of high technology products.

Minister is
unlikely to
visit Inmos
in America

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, has apparently declined the invitation by Inmos, the National Enterprise Board's semiconductor subsidiary, to visit the company's development and production facilities at Colorado Springs during his visit to the United States this week.

But his programme includes talks with the top management of at least two of Inmos's competitors, Motorola and Intel. Having been fully briefed in London on the case for supporting Inmos—which at present means approving the company's second £25m tranche of NEB investment—Sir Keith will presumably be hearing the opposing view from the established microelectronics leaders in northern California's Silicon Valley.

According to the Department of Industry, the purpose of Sir Keith's American visit is "to encourage United States industrial investment in the United Kingdom and to visit high-tech companies". A spokesman for the Department said yesterday that no change to the Secretary of State's programme had been made to enable a visit to Inmos to be included.

The programme began yesterday with the first day of a two-day visit to Chicago. Sir Keith was due to speak to the Mid-America Committee and meet chairmen of Chicago-based companies.

Tomorrow he is due to arrive in San Francisco, the gateway to the Santa Clara County concentration of microelectronics companies that has become known as Silicon Valley. He will be briefed by experts from SRI International (formerly Stanford Research Institute) on new developments in microelectronics and biotechnology.

On Thursday he will visit Apple Computer, Hewlett-Packard and Motorola and will meet top management from other companies including Intel. He will give an address to the Electronics Association of California on the merits of investing in Britain, coinciding with a Department of Industry "Invest in Britain" seminar.

From California Sir Keith will fly to Washington, DC, where he will speak at Georgetown University at a seminar organized by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies. He will also have discussions with financiers in Washington and New York.

On June 3 he begins a three-day visit to Mexico City for informal general discussions with Señor José Andrés de Olea, the Mexican Minister of National Resources and Industrial Development, and other ministers arriving here in London on Friday, June 6.

The case for Inmos which the company and the National Enterprise Board put to Sir Keith some five months ago (in seeking approval for the second £25m investment) was repeated last week in a presentation to MPs by Dr Richard Peritz, managing director of Inmos.

In essence Dr Peritz was arguing that the time was right because a new step in technology—to what is known as VLSI—is involved, giving new companies a chance to move into the industry.

The market for metal-oxide-silicon (MOS) semiconductor products is expected to exceed £3,000m a year in 1984. This demand will mainly be for a small number of standard microcircuits which will be made in very large volumes.

In particular Inmos will introduce two memory microcircuits which are known respectively as a 16K static RAM (a random-access memory circuit with over 16,000 memory elements) and a 64K dynamic RAM (another type of random-access memory with over 64,000 elements). The market for the latter circuit is expected to be worth £500m a year in 1984.

Government responds to call for
tougher curbs on union power

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The Government has responded to pressure for tougher measures to curb strikes by starting immediate talks about further industrial relations legislation even before its present Employment Bill reaches the statute books.

Critics of the Bill have been agreeably surprised by the speed with which discussions, which are a preliminary to the Green Paper reviewing trade union immunities, have been launched. Further legislation has been promised if, in the Government's view, this review shows it to be necessary.

Employers' views are being sought for inclusion in the Green Paper, which is expected to be published in the late autumn. In what promises to be one of the most comprehensive government consultation exercises undertaken, moderate and extremist employer representatives are being invited to submit opinions.

A delegation from the Institute of Directors, whose director general, Mr Walter Goldsmith, has been one of the most outspoken advocates for stronger measures, met Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment last week.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, which also wants a number of changes, is expected to put its views to Mr Prior shortly. The Confederation of British Industry, which as the umbrella organization for industrialists represents employers who are doubtful about the advisability of even the present measures as



Mr Walter Goldsmith: outspoken advocate of stronger measures.

well as those who want more legislation, is expected to be one of the last to give a considered opinion.

Discussions will centre on the question of what if any immunities from legal liability should be given to unions. At present, although individuals may be prosecuted, unions as an entity are immune from legal proceedings for any action, whether or not it is in furtherance of a trade dispute.

In a paper circulated to members, the Institute of Directors is proposing that unions as a whole should be regarded as having a corporate personality for the purpose of establishing their legal liabilities. It further suggests that unions should then only have immunity for their actions if these are undertaken in contemplation or fur-

therance of a trade dispute and secondly, that unions should be liable for the industrial activities of their officials.

This would remove the protection given to union funds which followed the 1901 Taft Vile case and, as the Institute's posts set out, "invoke memories of bitter industrial struggles". Other disadvantages are that such a move would have little effect on the many unofficial strikes.

The Institute is strongly in favour of secret ballots, suggesting that these are perhaps the most acceptable way of regulating the activities of people involved in industrial disputes. Mr Goldsmith believes that closed shop agreements should be tested by ballot at regular intervals and has proposed that these should be held every five years.

Employers' organizations, such as the Engineering Employers' Federation, which are involved in day-to-day negotiations with trade unions, are fearful that such measures would worsen rather than improve industrial relations.

In a letter to *The Times* last month, Mr Anthony Frodsham, the EEF's director-general, said initial investigations suggested that there were "considerable dangers" in introducing secret ballots for strike action without proper study of its likely effects. Employers who are used to dealing with unions are worried that such measures may encourage splinter groups and weaken union negotiators' abilities to make and enforce agreements.



This prototype of a new mid-sized family car being developed by British Leyland can run at 100 miles per gallon. The car, codenamed EC2V, gives 100 mpg at 30 mph, 60 mpg at 60 mph, and should be able to return 70 mpg even in town driving. The EC2V could be in production by 1987-1988 if BL can find the cash to build it.

Steel union advocates
Hunterston disposal

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Disposal of the £60m iron ore direct reduction plants at Hunterston in Scotland and leasing of parts of the adjoining British Steel Corporation bath and stores will be advocated by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation in a recovery plan to be published next month.

The direct reduction plants are an embarrassing testament to BSC's expansion plans in the 1970s. The decision to go ahead with the plants was taken only after a heated boardroom discussion.

After completion 18 months ago the direct reduction plants have been idle and the prospects of them being used are remote.

The plants are designed to produce iron in pellets which can be fed into electric arc steelmaking furnaces as an alternative feed to scrap metal.

There have been discussions with private sector steelmakers on the possibility of their taking a part of the production from the Hunterston direct reduction plants but no agreement has been reached.

Industry sources estimate that the cost of iron produced from the plants would be at least double the price steel-makers pay for ferrous scrap.

Building the Hunterston one and two million ton terminal was regarded as the first step

towards the eventual development of a further greenfield steelworks on the Ayrshire coast.

But those plans have long been abandoned and the terminal now provides facilities for the BSC steelmaking complex at Ravenscraig.

The confederation's alternative strategy will emphasize reconstruction of the corporation's balance sheet in contrast to the corporation's policy of cutting production capacity to 15 million tonnes and making thousands redundant.

The Government is already committed to introduce legislation to effect the reconstruction in the next session of Parliament.

The corporation, in its accounts for the last financial year to be published this summer, will reveal the extent of the revaluation of its assets undertaken to reflect the reduced capacity to which it is now committed.

This is likely to require a writing down of the net book value of its assets by more than £1,250m.

The confederation is also urging State support compatible with that available to EEC competitors and is calling for a large investment in continuous casting for steelmaking to improve efficiency, economies of production and upgrading quality.

Inquiry on
pricing by
oil groups

By Our Commercial Editor

The Office of Fair Trading is investigating complaints from independent petrol retailers about the alleged pricing policies of some large oil companies.

Some oil companies, it is alleged have operated a predatory pricing policy by keeping prices in their own outlets artificially low, forcing independent dealers to sell at what for them are uneconomic prices.

It is alleged there have been some refusals to supply certain independent outlets. But it is understood that insufficient evidence has emerged to justify an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

If the Office of Fair Trading finds evidence of these practices, which are claimed to be forcing small petrol stations out of business, it will consider an investigation of at least one of the oil companies, using the Director General of Fair Trading's new powers

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Shifting boundaries in the City

Recent developments amongst the merchant banks, and the abortive approach by Merrill Lynch to Hill Samuel, have again focused attention on the future of the City's institutions.

Not that there have been many signs of change amongst the investing institutions—the insurance companies and pension funds—themselves. But amongst the institutions which serve the needs of this first tier of the financial structure, much is in a state of flux.

Of course none of this is new. Merchant banking is a business in a constant state of redefinition. Stockbrokers and jobbers have, however, on the whole retained their characteristic functions, though the frequent mergers—particularly amongst the jobbers—are an indication of the strain involved in doing so.

The latest flurry of activity are important, principally because they reflect the expansionary instincts of the merchant banks at a time when—because of outside forces like entry into the EEC and the abandonment of exchange controls on the one hand, and the thrust of restrictive practices legislation on the other—the position of brokers and jobbers is potentially more vulnerable than ever before.

The forces for change were there already. The combination of factors—dividend controls, the high cost of dealing, and above all the tax advantages—that have taken private individuals out of direct investment in the stock market and into investment like housing, life assurance, and commodities, have at the same time undermined the functions of the stockbroker and extended (because of the development of a one-way market) the risks of the stock jobber.

The decision that jobbers may now deal direct with foreign holders of foreign shares, and the possibility that there will be a ruling against the dual capacity system under the restrictive practices legislation, simply bring into focus changes that would have happened anyway.

Almost certainly there will always be room in the City for some independent advisers on investment; but there is no doubt that if minimum commissions and/or dual capacity went, the present range of advisers would go too.

Under those circumstances it is possible to envisage consolidation of the service conglomerate—whatever they call themselves—with activities ranging from fund management and investment dealings to corporate finance.

Such a development would certainly be preferable to the other alternative—the development of even bigger conglomerates, in which these service activities would be subsumed into the activities of the great financial institutions like the insurance companies or the clearing banks.

The insurance companies have shown no inclination in this direction, but the clearing banks have to a large extent taken on the role of financial supermarkets in the High Street already with their unit trust sales and their insurance broking activities, and more recently, their tentative advances on the housing market.

That is fair enough, given the extent of the competition at the consumer end. But a corresponding move in the City would be ominous. And the development of in-house merchant banking activities—and their more recent activities in foreign currency broking—have shown that the clearers are not averse to taking this route.

● The North Sea oil boom is getting a second wind with the seventh round of oil licences. Far removed from the industry's earlier fears that increasing government involvement, both directly through the BNOC and indirectly through a tougher tax regime, would stifle development is the present rush to get a piece of the action.

The past few weeks have seen a number of new entrants lining up at the starting post. Less surprising is the fact that major British groups like Taylor-Woodrow, Grand Metropolitan or Trusthouse Forte, having seen the likes of London Merchant Securities, Tricentral or Lasso transformed as a result of an ambitious decision a few years ago into major British companies, are now trying their luck.

● Nor is Saxon Oil, a new exploration com-

pany backed by Singer & Friedlander, Hoare Govett and two large investment trusts all that different in pedigree from Lasso in its early days. But Barclays Bank's decision to put up risk capital instead of lending against the security of proven oil finds breaks rather newer ground.

Quite apart from the debate about whether shareholders' funds ought to be put into high risk investment of this kind is the fact that the move seems to put some form of imprimatur on North Sea exploration which may encourage other less experienced companies to chance their arm.

What has stimulated all this activity is clearly the seemingly never-ending rise in oil prices which has turned the North Sea from a boom or bust proposition to what appears to be a fairly safe investment.

The seventh round is also offering 20 blocks on a self-selection basis which seismic surveys have already indicated to be attractive, and unlike earlier rounds it is clear that it will be more important to be British than have expertise in exploration to be successful in the licence bids.

The present Government is also trying to delineate the role of BNOC, curbing some of its earlier privileges, while recent PRT changes have suggested that the Government has no wish to kill the golden goose. The odds against success remain as great as ever but that won't deter the hopeful.

US interest rates

Turmoil in the markets

The turmoil in short-term dollar interest rates has not yet come to an end. Prime rate structures now vary widely from bank to bank and leapfrogging is the order of the day. But this is hardly surprising since the drop in money rates has been so fast as to have left prime well behind.

With Federal Funds down at 9 per cent and 13-week Treasury bills around 7½ per cent prime is still hopelessly lagging at 14½ to 16 per cent after Citibank's move last Friday to chop two points off its rate.

Markets continue to regard prime rate as a key indicator even though it has for some time ceased to be so. It will have to fall much further yet before it establishes a normal relationship with other rates. The American banks, which were squeezed when rates were rising, are making handsome profits because their own cost of funds is so far below prime, so they will be in no hurry to see equilibrium restored.

There is in any case deep uncertainty about just where rates might be expected to settle. In official United States circles it appears there is a growing conviction that the economy is heading for an alarming recession. This has become fully apparent only within the past four to six weeks.

There has therefore been an abrupt reversal of policy. From squeezing credit hard to choke off borrowing demand and bring monetary growth back under control, the emphasis is now to stimulate a revival to prevent the impending recession from becoming too severe.

Even after a halving of interest rates, three month Eurodollars were 20 per cent at the start of April and are now 9½ per cent—the relaxation of credit controls late last week suggests the Federal Reserve Board is willing to see a further decline in rates yet.

For the markets all this is rather difficult to take in. The expectation of a reaction has been growing, but so far there has been only a brief pause for breath. Indeed, with short rates once again below long, it is at last possible to finance bond-holdings profitably. This is a positive factor of considerable importance for the bond markets.

For international investors, however, the strength of the bond market has to be seen in relation to the weakness of the dollar. Despite the decline in the United States, short-term rates elsewhere have hardly moved. Other countries, almost universally, are adhering to their tight money policies and reaping the counter-inflationary benefits of strengthening currencies.

Yen interest rates are now a good two points above American rates while Deutsche mark rates are little more than a point or so below them. Few believe that this reflects the realities of inflation.

Professor James Meade of Cambridge University is an economist of real stature and a constant source of new ideas. In the last year since the publication of his report on how an expenditure tax might replace income tax, he has been addressing himself to, among other things, finding a solution to the central unsolved dilemma of present economic policy.

That is, it appears to be impossible to run the economy at anything like acceptable simultaneous levels of employment and inflation without some kind of incomes policy, while at the same time it is impossible to think of an incomes policy that does not do more harm than good.

The Prime Minister has in the past rejected the idea of an incomes policy on the sensible and pragmatic grounds that such policies have not worked in the past. It is, however, equally possible to stand that argument on its head and say that the reason why successive governments have again and again been driven to try incomes policies is that periods of free collective bargaining have not worked either.

More specifically, it has been true, both of free bargaining and of incomes policies in the last twenty years, that the first year of the new policy has been the most successful; that the problems, conflicts and anomalies have begun to emerge in the second and

third years and that governments have been driven to change the policy in the third or fourth year.

It is possible that the present Government has found the new way forward to growth without wage inflation. In any event it will be the better part of a year before the evidence from the next pay round begins to establish the truth, one way or the other. It is certainly too early for the Government itself to muse in public about what shape a Thatcher incomes policy might take. It is, therefore, all the more important that someone like Professor Meade has been given some original thought to the problem so far in advance.

He starts from what might be called the Tom Jackson/Sidney Weighell position that uncontrolled monopoly bargaining by trade unions inflicts economic and moral damage on society, but that so long as the name of the game is free collective bargaining a negotiator is bound to try to get the most for those he is representing. Since 90 per cent of national income now goes to earned income, it is inevitable that a large pay increase to any particular group can only be at the relative expense of some other earners. Meade's argument then runs as follows: It is essential that the wage settlement process should be decentralized. A modern economy is too

complicated to be run from the centre by the CBI, the TUC, the Government, or anyone else for that matter. In principle, the present fashions for fixing pay by comparability, or in return for improved productivity, or in order to help the low paid all produce perverse results.

The right pay scale for any job should be one which over time produces sufficient job applications of the required quality. To base pay increases on a norm solely on the existence of "genuine" productivity is, except in the shortest term, grossly unfair to those who have no restrictive practice to sell. Except for a limited number of cases where compulsory wage councils are appropriate, the best way to help the low paid is to give them training for and access to higher paid jobs.

This basic analysis (here only crudely summarized) coupled with a desire to find a "better and a fairer way" than damaging industrial action as a way to resolve pay bargaining, has led Professor Meade to the idea of a particular kind of arbitration as the solution.

In his scheme, wage negotiation would remain entirely decentralized and undirected. If, however, a settlement was not reached, either party could go to a permanently established national arbitration body. Unlike apparently similar existing bodies, such a court

would not be a "method of" without loss of face an individual award to a particular group or to ward off a particular strike. Its function would be to award what it saw as the right pay, given the state of the market and the prospects of the industry in question.

(He toys, even, with a ye ingenious suggestion made to Mr George Schultz on the basis of experience as the United States Secretary of Labour. Mr Schultz is to be limited solely to making a choice either in favour of the employer offer, or the union's last claim, right to try to find a compromise position.)

To those who instinctively see proposals as wholly Utopian, Mr Meade is clear that his idea is impracticable unless it comes under the widest possible support. The circumstances of the case or side accepting the court's award in a particular case would be the loss of fiscal and legal privilege not doing so.

He is equally clear that the system could only work in the long run if, at least, the average real earnings. Neither conditions are likely to be met while yet.

Uncertainty troubles Scotland's industrial catalyst

The Scottish Development Agency is facing its most difficult time since it was created five years ago as the Scottish cousin to the National Enterprise Board.

Last October, minister introduced new and tougher guidelines governing industrial investment by the agency. Although in detail these left the SDA little more restricted than it was under the Labour government, the demand for a more commercial approach has scaled down its big industrial investments.

Recent soundings amongst Scottish merchant banks indicate that the agency is taking a more cautious approach to new ventures, and would rather lose the opportunity of a promising prospect than take a wrong step that produced another failure.

In its short life the SDA has had its share of failures, although the small business division has produced an impressive record of success and its wider role in improving the environment has also brought dramatic change to some of the shabbier parts of Scotland.

To date, the SDA in its major investment programme has invested £22m in 41 companies, securing employment for 11,000. There have been eight large failures bringing a loss of some £1m. But could it be argued that if the SDA is to work properly there must be some risk. Certainly it was not set up merely to duplicate the function of the banks. In the small business division there are 4,200 on the register and the division has made equity investments and loans amounting to £3.5m.

The future of the agency's biggest investment hangs in the balance, though it cannot yet be classed as a failure. Stonefield Vehicles into which £4m has been sunk in developing a revolutionary cross country truck, will go to the receiver.

An encouraging number of the agency's 76 per cent in stake can be found. Negotiations are now in progress. Motor distribution and trade group Tokem, Kemsley, Millbourne (TKM) is interested in acquiring the company and believes the vehicle has a market in the Middle East and South America. Another British company is also said to be interested.

But the question remains whether either of these firms will be able to raise the basic requirement that Stonefield should continue production at New Cumock, Ayrshire. Any number of buyers could

be found for the design of the vehicle but the point of the agency's original investment was to secure new jobs in an area of high unemployment.

Whatever happens, Stonefield is likely to mean a heavy loss for the agency. It is under pressure from ministers to cut this loss quickly and, if a purchaser cannot be found, then the receiver is the only option.

As Scotland fights for a larger share of international industry the SDA has been concerned about its overseas representation. The SDA has had an office in New York for a year and recently opened a second American office in San Francisco.

It is clear that within the agency there has been dissatisfaction with the way Scotland was being promoted through the consular service and the Invest in Britain Bureau. The record showed poorly against the aggressive tactics of the Irish Republic.

With the economy facing even gloomier times and the conviction that large industry was vitally important to secure the maximum number of jobs, the SDA believes it is necessary to have a distinctive Scottish voice abroad giving precise information about the advantages of setting up business in Scotland.

"As an outpost of Scotland, we operate to a different set of priorities than any other British government agency. The system as it had been did not work well for Scotland", said an agency official.

For as the investment role of the SDA is concerned, the likely policy in future will be to draw a stronger line between its investment and management roles and it will not be attracted by any company with a lame look about it.

An encouraging number of firms have come forward in answer to the agency's appeal for healthy industry to give management assistance to those sectors that are struggling. Over 40 of the blue chip companies in Scotland have said they are prepared to help, but the difficulty has been finding the smaller company which will admit that it is struggling. That has been the main problem throughout its short history—by the time the agency is called in, the target firm is too far gone to be rescued into the hands of the receiver.

Ronald Faux



Mrs Thatcher, Herr Schmidt, Mr Carter and M Giscard d'Estaing: principals at a which could provide international endorsement for their policies.

Energy high on the list of priorities for Venice

Washington Senior officials met in Paris last week to finalize plans for the Venice economic summit on June 22 and 23. The Venice meeting promises to be exceptionally busy and constructive notably on the energy front.

It will be the first meeting of the leaders of the principal industrial nations since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The United States appeal to the allies for economic sanctions on Iran and foreign policy affairs are bound to occupy most of the first day of the conference.

Only Mrs Thatcher and Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, are out of the election woods as this meeting comes into focus. Premier Masayoshi Ohira of Japan is facing an election just before the summit; the Italian hosts have more than enough domestic problems to worry about; meanwhile, President Carter, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing are journeying to Venice keenly aware of the impending elections.

It is probably unrealistic to expect too much on the economic front from this meeting. But no summit of this kind (the previous ones were in Rambouillet, France in 1975, Puerto Rico in 1976, London in 1977, Bonn in 1978 and Tokyo last year) has been better prepared. There has been a whole array of meetings in recent months to ensure success with an agenda focused on general economic policy, energy, trade, development aid and monetary affairs.

For months now it has been rumoured that the French President would announce a bold currency reform plan at the meeting; but this now seems unlikely. In fact, there will be no new initiatives on the monetary front. At a time of currency instability and with further petrodollar recycling problems coming, the lack of summit concern with money matters is a disappointment.

There should be progress on the control of future demand for oil. President Carter said recently that the main emphasis on the talks in Venice will be on energy. The summit will be concerned with two areas—oil pricing and demand in the short term and oil supply in the longer term—where those preparing for the summit have worked long hours and where significant decisions are likely.

The Americans, at least, consider it important that targets should be set for the leading importing nations for 1981 and future years, to help produce a clearer picture of demand and avoid the uneasily scramble for oil supplies seen last year.

At that time allied nations competed with each other to secure stocks, so bidding-up the spot price, encouraging the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to raise prices sharply and ensuring supply shortages from time to time.

There is agreement among the industrial nations that much more must be done to develop alternative energy sources and agreement, too, that initiatives taken at the summit in this area can stimulate action in oil importing countries.

The fundamental starting point, as Senator Henry Jackson noted recently, is that "experts on the world oil market and the Central Intelligence Agency have repeatedly warned that there will be insufficient supplies of crude oil to satisfy world demand during this decade".

Conservation is part of the solution, but the other part is developing as rapidly as possible the most available and easily exploitable energy resource—coal.

There are indications that some quite specific suggestions will be approved in the coal area by the summit. These may centre on encouraging coal importing countries to move as rapidly as possible to switch their power stations from oil to coal and build the infrastructure needed to handle more coal.

The summit may also spur coal exporting countries to relax regulations which hamper the maximization of coal output—such as environmental rules—and to devote funds to increasing and improving the means to transport coal from the mines to the places where it is needed.

The repeated development aid produced some months ago by an international committee chaired by Herr Willy Brandt will also be discussed at the summit. It is likely that some firm initiatives will be approved to improve food production in the least developed countries and to further encourage energy development in the Third World. Support will be given to the World Bank's schemes, which at

present envisage the of some \$33,000m in five years on energy ment.

The approval last year of more liberal trading under the multilateral negotiations cleared the decks of issues at the summit, some sort of declaration of protectionism.

There could be some debate between the peaks on who is being protectionist: these do not dent Carter, it accu- mulate point out that the recession is biting a recession remains a high. All the parties the summit face a pressures in their ho- ries to adopt reflation- cles. The dangers of a eases have been seen years and the summit a disaster if they were endorsed in Venice.

Mrs Thatcher will teddy arrive to com- other leaders of the remain firm and co- give pride of place economic policies to inflation. She is likely ced on this front. Carter, for exam- return to the United campaign trail decia the world's leaders su anti-inflation aac oppose the policy of advocated by Senator Kennedy.

These summit can ful to their partici- viding them with int- endorsements for the and this may well be in Venice in the m- mic area. The mea- Venice could be ch- favour of taking glo- problems more serio fighting inflation wit- determination.

If these are the d- themes of the first d- quic area. If that d- into real action in the after the summit, Venice affair will be being labelled a su- does appear that it is siderations which 7- financing the top of Paris last week.

Fran

Business Diary profile: Adrian Swire and British shipping

It is remarkable how in British shipping, a kind of aristocratic cottage industry, familiar names keep such a firm grip on the tiller.

Adrian Swire, who is due to take over as president of the General Council of British Shipping on Wednesday is a Swire of Swires. He succeeds a Roper of Ropers, who succeeded (with the young high-flyer from BP, Peter Walters, between) an 19th-century of Inchcape's. Previous Ropers filled the slot in 1901, 1950 and 1958; a previous Inchcape in 1903, 1918 and 1919.

Swire, coming from one of those very wealthy families that tend to shun the limelight, is the first of that ilk to hold the post, though they have been in shipping 160 years. He is certainly the only one to own and fly a Spitfire.

At 48 he is deputy chairman of John Swire & Sons (elder brother John is chairman) and direct descendant of John Samuel Swire, the Liverpool merchant who founded the legendary Butterfield and Swire in Britain's Victorian heyday in the East.

Butterfield long ago went the way of Marks & Spencer, but Swires have remained in control (and private ownership) of a group that, starting as ship agents and owners in China, has branched into transport, trading and manufacturing throughout the Middle and Far East, Australia, and North America.

With Hongkong as the operating hub and London as the source of ultimate control it made a profit of around £30m a year (£75m if managed but not owned associates are included) on a turnover of around £500m.

This derives from over a third in shipping, a quarter in property, and the remainder in assorted trading and manou- facturing from tea plantations in Kenya through one of the largest independent airlines in the East (Cathay Pacific) to the franchise for canning Coca-Cola in Salt Lake City. A far cry from trade between Shanghai and Liverpool; and John and Adrian not only run it, but, along with family and a few

executives, are much the largest shareholders.

It is a remarkable story of continuity. Why, in what must be a genetic lottery, does one family go on raising people of the calibre to run successfully a huge commercial empire and lead a substantial industry when others conspicuously fail to do so?

Swire himself, on first meet- ing, gives few clues as to his quality. In appearance: tall,

handsome, with the elegant good looks of 1930's drawing-room fops, he has the background of Eton, Oxford, the Guards. In manner: an engaging warmth, modesty, and enthusiasm.

Behind this, says a friend and shipping peer, lies a "very shrewd and very tough operator". As shipping's spokesman, says another, he will be "super": good with people, quick, decisive, dispassionate, and with a great sense of humour. If this sounds gushing, it has to be reported that critics, in London at least, are hard to find.

Swire himself, hardly surprisingly, is a strong believer in the family firms that still, if oil industry tonnage is excluded, run a fifth of Britain's merchant fleet. "Shipping is a highly individualistic business", he says.

"It requires quick decisions and entrepreneurial flair of the kind shown by people like Niarcho and Pao, but which the publicly quoted company finds less easy. A private company is able to take the long view, without being sniped at by shareholders and financial journalists."

But may not the family business, lacking the stimulus of such "sniping", lapse into slumber, and promote family duds to high places? "It is a danger, and the answer lies in seeing the business as a family trust to be handed on to future generations, and being ruthless in maintaining quality. I believe our profit record in recent years shows that we have been so."

On the industry's prospects he is modestly optimistic. "A year ago I would have been very

gloomy, but things are much better. Apart from big tankers things are not as grim as they were. There are weaknesses in liners, especially the container side; but for bulk-carriers things are much better.

"We should not be too mesmerized by the drop in size of the British fleet from 50 million to 36 million tons. It is a serious reduction, but what remains is an extremely good, modern, efficient fleet. There is a strong presence in the growth areas: containers, refrigerated, gas and chemical carriers."

"I hope the reduction has been bottomed out. But we have to accept that our overall costs are higher because of domestic inflation, and we are not so far from north European standards. Swire believes the answer to keep ahead of the competition is to be more cost effective, although the lower end of the market will cause problems."

"But we are still strong in management and know-how, both at sea and ashore. There is still great growth, particularly in the Pacific Basin. British influence is still strong in the triangle between Japan, Australia, and India. It is a growth area, and there is a good deal of warmth towards British interests."

The British party political see-saw causes no problems for Swire. He has good relationships with governments of both parties. "There may not be a lot of votes in shipping, but they have realized that there is a very substantial direct contribution of around £1,000m a year, plus another £400m in 'import saving'."

Michael Bailly



Shadowing the Fleet: Adrian Swire, president of the General Council of British Shipping.

Another record year

	1979	1978	
Turnover	£10,663,000	£5,395,000	+98%
Profit before tax	£1,204,000	£270,000	+156%
Profit after tax	£969,000	£427,000	+127%
Earnings per share	7.9p	4.3p	+84%

Total ordinary dividends for the year are 1.575p net, an 85% increase on 1978.

The board is confident of its ability to beat the continuing economic problems of 1980 and to maintain the rising trend in earnings and assets per share.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Oil prices gloom in tanker trade

External influences in the form of further oil price rises and the future of the ban on sales of grain to the USSR overshadowed trading in the oil tanker market last week. However, the oil price rise in the case of tanker chartering activity, the oil price rise will doubtless cause any major hiccup in trading. The bid by Saudi Arabia to introduce some stability in the world oil price structure by raising its own prices by \$2 a barrel failed. Algeria and Iraq, other producers in quick succession, are increasing their own prices to maintain existing differentials. Certainly these further rises will not help the gloom prevailing in the tanker sector. While the tension in the Middle East has eased over the past few weeks, owners and operators are reluctant to send tonnage into the Gulf unless their vessels have firm cargo commitments. Consequently while the volume of surplus tonnage in the Gulf is itself being reduced, it in adjacent areas is building up. Unless the substantial requirement for oil mater-

ializes, and this is unlikely due to the already high storage levels in Europe and the US, this position is not expected to change in the near future. The Gulf has experienced a fair volume of business over the last seven days but rates have moved little. Freight rates to western destinations averaged between worldscale 29.5 to worldscale 32. For smaller sizes rates also remained steady.

Freight

Rather too much tonnage and a moderate level of inquiry kept the Mediterranean sector picking over at about the same pace as that of recent weeks. Rates here too moved little with worldscale 69 paid for a 90,000 tonner on a transatlantic run and worldscale 105 for a 63,000 tonner on a cross Mediterranean trip. In the Caribbean there was a small improvement in rates but West Africa and Indonesia were not so fortunate continu-

ing generally to be rather quiet. With a meeting in Brussels last week of the five major wheat exporters the ban on sales to Russia came in for close scrutiny. As expected the United States delegation urged for the maintenance of a full embargo to which the EEC, Canada and Australia have given their support since January. Only Argentina has not done so.

It is generally considered that the ban has not been a success, not just because of the lack of Argentinian support. The Soviet harvest is now expected to be reasonably good after a mild winter although disease is now threatening the crop. Australia is likely to allow limited grain sales in 1980-81—up to 25 per cent of the 1979-80 sales which amounted to 2.2 million tonnes of wheat and one million tonnes of barley—to Russia.

In market trading it has been another stable week with rates holding steady. Grain levels remained firm to both western and eastern destinations.

David Robinson

Issues near the point of no real return

Yields of international dollar bonds have declined to a level that could leave investors with practically no real return after extrapolating for the underlying rate of United States inflation, some market economists contend, writes AP Dow Jones.

The real rate is negative on all dollar instruments regardless of how one interprets changes in the consumer price index, says Mr Charles Geiss, an economist and bond analyst at Chemical Bank International.

Euromarkets

Basically, Mr Geiss and other analysts assert that the dollar bond market has reached almost exclusively to an abrupt fall in short-term interest and has not taken into account some of the fundamental forces that could keep inflation at relatively high levels.

For instance, if the oil-price-related rise in oil prices again at its meeting in Algeria next month, as some oil indus-

try experts are predicting, the upward bias of the long-term rate of inflation would be reinforced.

Another worry is that European central banks may allow the dollar to decline, which would raise United States import prices. European central banks have recently been supporting the dollar in the foreign exchange market following an abrupt drop in United States interest rates.

But as they buy dollars, they must supply local currency to the market, and this could undermine European central bank efforts to get inflation under control.

According to one well-informed banker, the dollar could come in for a rough time if the heads of state of the major industrial countries fail to achieve better coordination of economic policies at their summit meeting in Venice next month.

"The dollar is due for a 10 per cent downward correction," another market specialist adds.

Despite pessimism about the medium-term outlook for the dollar bond market, no one is questioning with its near-term buoyancy.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US STRAIGHTS	Offer	Yield	Premium	Offer	Yield	Premium
SEC 8 1982	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Dome Petroleum 10 1994	87 1/2	12.25
Securities	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Michigan 10 1993	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1983	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1984	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1985	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1986	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1987	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1988	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1989	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1990	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1991	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1992	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1993	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1994	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1995	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1996	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1997	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 1998	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
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100% 2000	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2001	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2002	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
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100% 2019	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
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100% 2104	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2105	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2106	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2107	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2108	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2109	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2110	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2111	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2112	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2113	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2114	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2115	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2116	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2117	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2118	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2119	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2120	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2121	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2122	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2123	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2124	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2125	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2126	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2127	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2128	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2129	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2130	84 1/2	11.77	0.00	Metallgesellschaft 1990	87 1/2	12.25
100% 2131	84 1/2	11.77</				

also on page 7

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Central Place Theatre: 7.05 *Children's Cartoon Compounds*: 7.30 *Computing-Hardware Structures*. Close-down at 7.55.
1.15 pm News. Written by Julie Holder and narrated by Gay Soper. Close-down at 1.45.
2.45 Pöbel v Cwm. 3.15 Songs of Praise from Sutton, Surrey.
3.55 Play School: 4.30 Ladies (r): 4.40 Jigsaw: 5.05 John Craven's Newsround: 5.15 Ask Aspel. Amiable Aspel introduces requests from recent BBC TV programmes. Special guest with him this week is West Ham and England star Trevor Brooking.
5.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
5.55 Nationwide: Looks all over the country helped by Frank Bough, Sue Lawley, Hugh Scully, John Stapleton and Bob Wellings.

BBC 2

6.40 Open Water: University: Polluted water: 7.05 Sir Edward Frankland: 7.30 Adolf Loos. Close-down at 7.55.
1.10 Play School for children under five. Close-down at 11.25.
4.50 Open University: Maths Cycles: 5.15 Geology-Granite: 5.40 Maths across the Curriculum: 6.15 A Symphony is recorded: 6.30 Energy and Rockets.
6.55 Swan Number: Three in a series of ten programmes designed to help swimmers of all ages to improve their style. Today Andrew Harvey looks at the stroke with the help of Eddie Gorton of the Amateur Swimming Association.

THAMES

9.30 Am Focus on Wildlife: Webbed feet and flashing wings: the hatching of whistling swans in the Arctic filmed for the first time: 9.55 A Day in the Life of a Kookaburra: 10.20 Film: The Four Feathers (1939). Superb version of the classic tale of the young Englishman who attempts to prove that he is not a coward. Strong cast includes Ralph Richardson and John Clements.
11.55 The Cockle: 12.00 Cockle: 12.10 Pipkins: 12.30 The Sullivan: another chapter in the life of an Australian family during World War Two.
1.00 News with Marylin Lewis: 1.30 Thames News with Robin Houston.
1.50 The High Road: 2.00 After Noon Plus introduced by Mary Parkinson and Trevor Byatt. 2.25 Midweek Racing from Sandown Park (2.30, 2.35, 2.51). Introduced by Basil Brough Scott.
3.45 The Allan Stewart Tapes: comic and comedy featuring Scotland's talented Allan Stewart with Jack Douglas in support. 4.45 Get It Together: Roy North and Linda Farrow play hosts to some pop playing guests.
4.45 Magpie: Jenny Hanley, Mick Robertson and Tommy Boyd are the presenters.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: 5.45 News: 6.00 Thames News

BBC 1

6.55 Bugs Bunny cartoon: *Cartoon*. 7.05 *Cartoon*. 7.30 *Cartoon*. 7.55 *Cartoon*. 8.05 *Cartoon*. 8.15 *Cartoon*. 8.25 *Cartoon*. 8.35 *Cartoon*. 8.45 *Cartoon*. 8.55 *Cartoon*. 9.05 *Cartoon*. 9.15 *Cartoon*. 9.25 *Cartoon*. 9.35 *Cartoon*. 9.45 *Cartoon*. 9.55 *Cartoon*. 10.05 *Cartoon*. 10.15 *Cartoon*. 10.25 *Cartoon*. 10.35 *Cartoon*. 10.45 *Cartoon*. 10.55 *Cartoon*. 11.05 *Cartoon*. 11.15 *Cartoon*. 11.25 *Cartoon*. 11.35 *Cartoon*. 11.45 *Cartoon*. 11.55 *Cartoon*. 12.05 *Cartoon*. 12.15 *Cartoon*. 12.25 *Cartoon*. 12.35 *Cartoon*. 12.45 *Cartoon*. 12.55 *Cartoon*. 1.05 *Cartoon*. 1.15 *Cartoon*. 1.25 *Cartoon*. 1.35 *Cartoon*. 1.45 *Cartoon*. 1.55 *Cartoon*. 2.05 *Cartoon*. 2.15 *Cartoon*. 2.25 *Cartoon*. 2.35 *Cartoon*. 2.45 *Cartoon*. 2.55 *Cartoon*. 3.05 *Cartoon*. 3.15 *Cartoon*. 3.25 *Cartoon*. 3.35 *Cartoon*. 3.45 *Cartoon*. 3.55 *Cartoon*. 4.05 *Cartoon*. 4.15 *Cartoon*. 4.25 *Cartoon*. 4.35 *Cartoon*. 4.45 *Cartoon*. 4.55 *Cartoon*. 5.05 *Cartoon*. 5.15 *Cartoon*. 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